Chas. Gibson

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

From the Charlotte Democrat.

On Tuesday evening the 12th, a large number of persons began to assemble from all portions of this State and adjacent ones. It had already been proclaimed abroad that the learned and talented of the land would be present to add interest to the literary festivities of the occasion. At 8½ o'clock a large and intelligent audience assembled at the College Chapel and were entertained for more than an hour by a learned discourse delivered before the Graduating Class by the Rev. Dr. Dabney of Virginia. His subject was taken from Prov. 11th chap. 2d verse: "But with the lowly is wisdom." I never have heard an address more replete with good advice to those to whom in particular it was addressed.

Wednesday morning was devoted to the exercises of the two Literary Societies of the College.

After a short recess the students and audience were again assembled to attend the delivery of the Annual Oration before the two Literary Societies, by William Eaton, Esq., of Warrenton. This address was of a different order from anything of the kind I have ever heard; but I must say that I never heard a better address—one better suited to the occasion, and more pregnant with wise counsel to the young men of the rising generation.

On Thursday, the Commencement day, at an early hour, the Alumni Association met, and was addressed at some length by J. C. Chambers, Esq., of S. C.

The exercises of the Graduating Class followed, and the President of the College then awarded diplomas and conferred the Degree of A. B. upon the following thirteen young gentlemen:

A. Burwell, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Gaddie, Anson co., N. C.; J. P. Graham, Rowan co., N. C.; J. J. Kennedy, Iredell co., N. C.; W. S. Lacy, Davidson College, N. C.; J. B. Lowrie, Charlotte, N. C.; J. D. McIver, Moore co., N. C.; A. S. McLauchlin, Cumberland co., N. C.; J. N. McPherson, Miss.; J. M. P. Oats, Chester, S. C; W. B. Thompson, Chester S. C.; E. M. Scales, Rockingham, N. C.; J. F. Watson, Yorkville, S. C.

Of these young gentlemen, we learn from the Salisbury Watchman, seven delivered orations, viz: Salutatory Oration, in latin, by Armistead Burwell, of Charlotte; an oration on *Labor and its Rewards*, by James Dalrymple McIver, of Moore co.; an oration, *"Ireland's misery is England's shame,"* by Joseph Neill McPherson, of Miss.; another, on *Truth, speculative, and practical*, by J. M. P. Oats, of S. C.; and another, on the *Present Crisis in Europe*, by Wm. S. Lacy, of Davidson College; Philosophical Oration by Edmund M. Scales, of Rockingham; valedictory address by Mr. R. B. Gaddie, of Anson.

The same paper says that the institution is in a prosperous condition, and bids fair to become one of the first Colleges in the country. Its course is onward and upward, and with the blessing of the Supreme Ruler, will continue to dispense the richest benefits to all who come under its healthful literary, moral and religious influences.

The new College building, a magnificent structure of about 300 feet in length, now approaching its completion, will add vastly to the comfort and convenience of those engaged here, and reflects credit on those who have had charge of its erection. It will be an enduring monument to the praise of the benevolent man who placed at the disposal of the Trustees, a fund sufficient to erect it and raise this Institution to the level of the best endowed Colleges in the land. The design of the building is such that it will admit of almost indefinite extension, and will, as circumstances require, be extended to meet every want.

A Christian Class.—We chronicle with unusual pleasure a fact connected with the class recently graduated at Davidson College, which we believe to be unparalleled in the history of Colleges. *Every member is a professor of religion.* Should not this encourage the patrons of the College who have given their means and prayers to make it one of the first Christian Colleges of our land?—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

Hon. Daniel M. Barringer.—We learn that President Buchanan has tendered to our distinguished townsman, the Hon. D. M. Barringer, the mission to Central America. The relations of our country with Central America are, as is well known, important and delicate; and the President, after looking to the public men of the country generally, selected Mr. Barringer as the most suitable person to fill this post, the intention being to unite the missions to Nicaragua and Costa Rica and thus make a full mission. We regret to learn that Mr. Barringer felt himself constrained by personal considerations to the decline the appointment.—*Ral. Standard.*

A new Tanning Material.—The Salisbury Watchman says:

"Speaking of Leather, reminds us of a conversation with a gentleman of Iredell county, on the 4th July. He is a Tanner; and told us that he had tanned "lots" of hides with *pine* bark, and sold the leather to shoe makers and harness makers in Salisbury; and that they could not tell it from oak tanned leather. We allude to Mr. Wm. M. Allison; who, we understand, is in the possession of some valuable newly discovered processes of his own in this line of business, which he expects, some day, to offer to the public."

The First Locomotive.—The 'Old North State,' the first locomotive for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, was received here yesterday from Philadelphia, per Schr. James A. Bayard. Things are being pushed forward.—*Jour.*

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

OFFICE OF THEN. C. R. R. Co.,
July 16th, 1859.

The Board of Directors have the honor of presenting to the Stockholders their Annual Report of the operations of the Road, and the condition of the Company, for the fiscal year, ending May the 31st, 1859.

From the Statements annexed it will be seen, that the whole Receipts of the Road for eleven months amount to $356,734 30, being an increase of $44,635 23, over the eleven months of last year, ending May 31st.

If to this is added the receipts of June, $30,900 00, it would make the total for twelve months $387,634 30, or an increase over the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, of $50,631 28.

It will be remembered, that a resolution of the Stockholders' meeting at Hillsboro', directed the Road year to be closed a month earlier, on the 31st of May, instead of the 30th of June, in order to give longer time for auditing and making up the annual accounts; a change much needed for perfecting the Statements, and found to be valuable.

The financial condition of the Company is shown by the Report of the Finance Committee, and the Treasurer's abstract. The Receipts in detail from various sources are fully set forth in the Tables of the Transportation Department, as given in the Report of the President to the Board, and also the condition of the Road and its equipment. In order to determine this highly important question satisfactorily, the Board have deemed it advisable and proper, as well as their duty, to cause an examination to be made by a committee, whose Report of the same has been made to the Board, and is very satisfactory. The Board refers with pleasure to the steady increase in our Road Receipts, showing a marked prosperity, which ought to be highly gratifying to the Stockholders. During the fiscal year just closed, the State has been paid one instalment of 3 per cent. on the million of preferred Stock, by a declaration of dividend for January, and the same amount, 3 per cent., has been declared, and ordered to be paid, as the remainder due for the fiscal year, of 6 per cent. Total, up to June 1st 1859.

Besides this, a second instalment of $25,000 has been set aside for the sinking fund of the 8 per cent. Bond debt of the Company—upon which the semi-annual interest is regularly paid when due, in March and September. These payments for the last year amount to the sum total of $112,000. That is:

For 6 per ct. dividend to State,	$60,000
For interest on 8 per ct. Bonds,	27,000
For Sinking Fund,	25,000
	$112,000

The Board have also declared a dividend of 2 per cent to the Stockholders, payable on and after August 1st 1859.

During the last year, the floating debt of the Road has been so nearly paid off as to leave scarcely any balance due of outstanding liabilities,—except small amounts on current accounts for material and supplies—which are very largely overbalanced by the amount of "material on hand."

The Board have made regularly, a careful inquiry into the financial condition of the Company, by a strict examination quarterly of the Treasurer's accounts—in auditing the vouchers of all payments. All meetings are held at the office, Company's Shops, and the attention of the Board is given to a general inspection of the accounts in all departments, and to an investigation of the condition of the same with their management.

The Board are able to say, that they believe the system of keeping the accounts in the office is now a good and complete one, as nearly well arranged as in most Roads of the country so far as they have ascertained. That of the Transportation Department, which is the most important as embracing all receipts, is an excellent one.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, N. C. RAILROAD,
July 12th, 1859.

To the Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—I submit to you the following Report of the operations of the Road during the fiscal year ending May 31st 1859, with Tabular Statements in detail.

These Statements show the total Road Receipts, with the Expense Account of the several departments, the character, quantity and direction of Freights, the number and kind of Passengers, and the comparative business of the Road for four years. There are also appended other Tables in detail.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The Earnings of the Road from the transportation of passengers, freights and mails, and its receipts from incidental sources, have been as follows:—

Receipts from through passengers,	$ 54,316 05
Receipts from way passengers	100,138 22
Receipts from freight	185,639 74
Receipts from mails	20,441 63
Rec'pts from incidental sources	5,198 66
	$356,734 30

The Expense Account for the year has been as follows:

Bureau Department	$5,580 57
Transportation	72,295 92
Machinery	34,762 85
Road	51,554 78
Total Expense Account	$164,194 12

In the above Expense Account is included—

For the building in Company's Shops of new work—one passenger, two 2d class, and nine box cars—	$5,100 00
For new work in extraordinary repairs of Road	4,000 00
Total amount	$9,100 00

This Statement shows the actual cost of *working* the Road, including new works on the Road-bed and Tracks, rebuilding engines and cars—building new ones, and all reconstruction of whatever kind.

The Treasurer's Statement besides this, shows all *payments* of the year—not chargeable to the current operating cost.

ROAD REPAIRS.

These have been, as was to be expected from natural decay, somewhat heavy.

We have laid during the year 42,413 cross-ties, and 116,430 Tons* of Iron—have put into the Road-bed thorough ballasting, wherever it was required, have endeavored to make such timely repairs as would prevent serious deterioration. I have kept always a vigilant eye on the condition of the Track, of Bridges and Culverts. As regards this condition, I believe the Road may now be reported, upon the whole, as in very good order.

Last winter was one of unusual trial to the track, and it became for a time bad, beyond the ability of the Road force to prevent or repair. I met this difficulty by reducing the speed of all trains, and by additional carefulness in running, so that we happily escaped without any mishap of consequence. For the balance of the Summer and Fall the Road will require careful preparation for the coming winter, in new cross-ties, which have been contracted for at all points where needed, in additional ballasting, and above all in properly shaping the Road bed, and in thorough drainage, that thing of first and last importance.

Our Bridges are good and safe, the damage to the Rails by lamination is less than might be expected, as up to this time, not two miles of new track and of bad iron exists on the whole line of 240 miles.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

As the best comment on the condition and management of our Machinery, I refer you to the Table of work done by Engines, their Mileage and cost for repairs. To those who are competent to understand the extraordinary services which must have been and are daily rendered, I need only say that we are now running a Road of 223 miles in length—a double daily passenger—a regular freight service, Lumber and gravel trains—with a motive power of 23 Engines. We have bought no new engines for over two years—and excepting two that are rebuilding, all are doing regular efficient service—the largest number are in very good order. I doubt whether many Roads can be found anywhere whose Engines have done more hard work and are in better condition. This is mainly to be attributed, with good management of the Mechanical department, to the completeness and efficiency of our excellent repair Shops. Well have they paid a large interest on their whole cost, by the safety to life and security to property, in our motive power and passenger equipment alone. All our work of repair is now done promptly and cheaply—far better than we could get it abroad—and I believe 50 pr cent. cheaper. We have built cars, 1st and 2d class, quite as fine as we buy, and of better construction, box cars far better than any others we have, and at much less cost.

All our Road work is also done here, and a machine for mending the Rails is now ready to go into operation. A list showing the value of new work done is appended hereto—from this it will be seen that within a few months one of our smaller Engines has been remodelled and rebuilt—in a few days it will be turned out ready for mail train services, and from having been of little value *will* be as good as a new Engine, at a cost of less than $3600.

The amount of rent at Shops is about $4,500 a year.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

The Road has always been very short of car equipment for Freight service—we have now commenced to build, and ought to turn out regularly a number of box and flat cars each month, until we have enough for ordinary service. The old cars are being repaired constantly and reduced to a standard; their different construction and models have given a great deal of trouble. The equipment of passenger cars is very good. We have now complete through arrangements for freighting, which will greatly facilitate and expedite all our Transportation out and in—and we have adopted a mode of sealing up loaded cars which must secure them from robbery and save us much in loss and damage.

Our ticket system is also now established on a fair basis with our neighbors of the lines nearer the ocean—the through ticket of these roads both North and South being stamped good by our inland route. This has settled all our differences and opposition, and I am glad to be able to say our relations are now, with all connecting Roads, of the most agreeable character.

During the year our Trains have run with great safety and with much regularity—and by a merciful deliverance, for which we should be deeply grateful, no disaster has ever yet occurred to any passenger Train resulting in the smallest injury to life.

In connection with this department I desire to bring to your notice the necessity and great value of a Telegraph Line. No Road of the length of this should ever be without one. Its importance in the winter, when the road becomes at times bad, would be beyond estimate. A Line could be gradually erected by the work of the road forces mainly, at a very small comparative cost. I recommend it to your consideration.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE ROAD

The Table of Receipts shows a regular and notable increase of our business in each month of every year, although we have had no good general crop-year since the opening of the Line. The people, has been marvellous; life, energy and thrift, have taken the place of a general stagnation, and a grateful return comes to the agent of this change, in the result of production, still increasing. Every season will swell this increase; for the work of improving, instead of exhausting, one of the most variously productive regions to be found, is only begun. Every season too will increase the number, as well as the quantity of productions.

During the coming year, we may expect confidently a large increase to our business, both to and from the Western North Carolina Rail Road, now in operation to the fine valley of the Catawba, nearly 40 miles, and soon to be opened 20 miles farther. Our connections with this road at Salisbury are well arranged and convenient, as was highly important for the point of junction for the two Roads, destined in the future to make a chief part of the greatest Through Line, as it is unquestionably the nearest and most direct, between the valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic Ports, both of our own State and the Chesapeake.

I think, so far as it is possible to judge of the future of our work, by its history so far, we have every reason to be satisfied and hopeful. The road is now clear of floating debt, and has a deposite of over $50,000 to pay on the Bonded debt of $350,000. So that in fact we owe less than $300,000 of the Bond debt at this day. We have paid the State 6 per cent on her preferred stock, have some means on hand, and the road can most certainly, unless some calamity befalls, from this time forth begin to divide some amount of profits among the Stockholders. No Road in this country has ever done better at an earlier age.

I have caused to be made out again, and filed in the office, a detailed statement from each Warrant of old liabilities paid by me, which amount in the aggregate to $514,192 29. It may be useful for reference, should any question arise in the future, as to the nature of disbursements and the amount.

As regards the present Financial condition of the Company, you have carefully, as well as regularly, ascertained this by your own examination of the vouchers, books and statements, and I believe the Treasurer's abstract, in the report of the Finance Committee, will not show it unfavorably.

The opening of our new feeder, before referred to, from the Westward, the good wheat crop just harvested, the promise of other fine crops, and the general prosperity of the country along the line, give us just cause for hope that the next annual statement will show even greater increase of income.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. F. FISHER, *President.*

*This is a queer mistake. One hundred and sixteen thousand tons of iron would lay the whole track anew about five times, or would lay the track of a road about 1000 miles long. We suppose 116 tons and 430-2240ths of a ton is meant, and it should have been printed 116 430-2240 tons.

We correct many other errors, evidently misprints. We know not where the pamphlet from which we copy was printed.—OBSERVER.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1859.

DEATH OF JONATHAN EVANS, ESQ.—Cumberland county has lost one of its oldest and most valuable citizens in the death of JONATHAN EVANS, Esq., which occurred at his residence seven miles from this town on Tuesday last at 11½ o'clock. He had been ill for several weeks before his naturally strong constitution gave way. He was not unprepared for the summons; but met death calmly, peacefully, and hopefully, in the communion of the Episcopal Church. He was a warm-hearted, hospitable, charitable Christian gentleman, the centre of a large family circle, and greatly esteemed by many friends throughout the County and State. His age was 75, we believe.

"He was a good man, full of the Holy Ghost, and of faith."

One trait of his character may be mentioned,—a type of it, as a whole. He was a general arbitrator in the differences and disputes of his neighbors, and, by his own weight of character, sound judgment, and kindness of temper, reconciled many differences, allayed many heart-burnings, and prevented many law suits. Two gentlemen returning from a visit to him during a recent attack by sickness, one of them, who was his neighbor, mentioned instances of his good deeds in this capacity. The other gentleman happened a few days after to be in the office of one of our oldest Lawyers, when a client came in about a suit that he had pending, and in the course of conversation remarked that if Jonathan Evans had been well the suit would never have been brought.

"Blessed is the peace-maker."

THE N. C. RAILROAD.—The large stake that the State has in this road,—three millions of dollars,—to say nothing of the million invested by individuals and of the problem the Road is destined to solve of the capacity of the State for improvement by railroad,—justifies the publication in the Observer of the interesting Reports of the President and of the Board of Directors to the late annual stockholders' meeting. The attention of the reader is called to them. It will be seen that the net profit of eleven months' operation of the road amounts to nearly five per cent. on the capital stock of four millions. The business of the road is increasing, and will increase still more rapidly, so that there can scarcely be a doubt that by the time the $300,000 of debt shall have been provided for, the road will yield six per cent. at least upon its entire capital. And this will be the smallest part of the benefit it will have conferred upon the State, in the development and improvement of the section through which it passes.

We think that a great State road from East to West might have been more judiciously located—that it might have been straighter and shorter, and might have conveyed the produce and trade of the State to and from North Carolina ports, instead of to Virginia and South Carolina. But that is past, the road is built; it is a North Carolina road, conferring incalculable benefit and honor upon the State; and as such, we regard its progress with deep interest, and shall hail its success with almost unalloyed satisfaction.

It is fortunate that politics and politicians cannot kill the road. Look at the late election and appointment of Directors. While Whigs subscribed seven-eighths of all the individual stock, and pay their full share of the State's subscription, those same individuals elected two Whigs and two Democrats as Directors, whilst the Governor of the State appointed eight Democrats, and not a solitary Whig, to the places in his gift. One would suppose, that if no sense of common justice were sufficient to prompt a more liberal State policy, the magnanimous course of the individual stockholders would do so, or bring a blush of shame upon the cheek of every Democrat who compared them.

The Directors elected by the stockholders are Chas. F. Fisher, Giles Mebane, Alex. McRae and Ralph Gorrell. Those appointed by the State are Messrs. Daniel M. Barringer, Philemon B. Hawkins, S. Hargrave, Paul C. Cameron, W. T. Dortch, R. P. Dick, John I. Shaver, and Dr. J. D. Bellamy.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—The Salisbury Watchman says that Gen. Walkup, whig candidate for Congress in Mr. Craige's District, will speak at "Charlotte, July 26th; at Furr's, in Stanly, on the 27th; at Burnsville, in Anson, on the 28th; and perhaps at Cedar Hill, on the 29th, and at Albemarle on the 30th. Tuesday the 2d August, he will be in Salisbury."

Of the progress of the canvass in that District the Watchman says:

"General Walkup is stirring the waters with a vigor that quite disturbs the equanimity of his opponent and his friends. He spoke last Monday at Shelby, Gen. Burton replied; but a number of democrats and old soldiers of 1812 declared their intention to vote for Mr. Walkup,—Gen. Burton could not hold them back. He met Mr. Craige at Lincolnton, on Tuesday, and repulsing him at all points, carried the war into the enemy's country, and held up Mr. Craige on his nullification and secession career, and his bitter hostility to Gen. Jackson, and confused him by an exposure of the corruptions and extravagance of the democratic party and the administration. He spoke at Atwell's on Friday last, and received the earnest attention of a deeply concerned people, and brought to their attention political truths demanding their attention. He spoke at Lenoir's on Saturday. He was well received and cheered by the approval of the people."

The Charlotte Democrat manifests some misgiving as to the result. It says:

"We learn that the opposition party in this District are making large calculations of what they will be able to do for Gen. Walkup on election day. We mention this merely for the purpose of putting democrats on their guard, as we really fear Craige will lose votes by the over-confidence and inactivity of his friends. We have been trying for the past 3 months to arouse the party to action, and if anything is lost, it shall not be for want of fair warning on our part. We believe the original democratic majority in the District was only about 700; and it is not well to rely too much on the supposed weakness of an enemy."

MR. CLAY ON NEW PARTIES.—The Richmond Whig has an able article embodying the substance of a conversation which its Editor held with Mr. Clay in 1850, on the necessity for new party organizations to save the Union.

We annex the most material part of the article, merely premising, that the Whig proposes that Virginia, by virtue of her late substantial triumph, shall take the initiative, hold a Convention, and through it mark out a line of policy for the Opposition to pursue.

"We are satisfied that the great obstacle to the Union of the Opposition party North and South, is the mutual misunderstanding which exists as to the sentiment of the two sections. In the South, all Northern men are set down as but little better than Abolitionists. In the North, all Southern men are regarded as fire-eaters, fillibusters, and advocates of the African slave trade. All this is erroneous—the conservative element is powerful, and can soon be made predominant, in both sections. A better understanding of each other's views is all that is necessary to ensure harmony of sentiment and unity of action. Let us then make known our opinions to our Northern brethren; let us speak to them not as partizans, but as patriots; not as sectional men, but as men who love our whole country, and who cherish the Union as our fathers founded it.

"We have reached an interesting crisis in the history of our country. The disintegration of old parties is significant of these changes in public sentiment. Parties are the agencies by which expression and efficacy are given to public opinion—when they cease to represent fairly the opinion of the country they must give place to others that will reflect it. Old parties are now broken up, and everything is at sea. The most sagacious men are at a loss to form even a rational conjecture as to the future. This state of things demonstrates the necessity of new party organizations, to represent the new phase of public sentiment.

"Mr. Clay, with his usual forecast, foresaw this necessity. As early as 1851, he declared that the time was at hand for new party formations. He referred to the fact that the Whig party had been formed for the purpose of resisting the high-handed pretensions of the Executive, and of restoring the equilibrium of the government by re-asserting the legitimate powers of other departments. The Whig party had, in his judgment, fulfilled its mission and accomplished its great work. The right of the Executive to dictate to Congress, and to construe the constitution as the President might understand it, had been successfuly resisted.

"In 1850, new issues sprang into existence, arising out of the extension of our territories. These issues had but little to do with the relative powers of the executive and legislative and judicial departments of the federal government. They did not affect the equilibrium of the different departments, so much as the stability and permanency of the whole structure of our complicated system. Observing this state of things, he saw, at a glance, the necessity of forming parties for the purpose of grappling with these new issues, and he expressed an earnest desire, to the writer of this article, that they should be speedily organized. As many who had belonged to the Democratic party, as well as the Whigs, were devoted to the Union, he remarked that in the new aspect of affairs, old party designations and divisions were hindrances to the proper development of the conservative sentiment of the country—Whigs could not be induced to enlist readily under the Democratic banner, nor Democrats to rally to the standard of their ancient adversaries, the Whigs—although the questions which had originally divided them had in a great measure passed away. Pride of opinion and a natural regard for consistency restrained them from so doing. Hence the necessity for a new party, formed of the conservative elements of the old organizations, acting under a new name, significant of the purposes which it proposed to accomplish—into such a new organization, all who shared the common sentiment of the new party could enter without any sacrifice of self respect, or of the pride of consistency. As early as 1851 then, Mr. Clay desired the formation of the "NATIONAL UNION PARTY." He thought that the tendencies to sectionalism, as developed in the struggle of 1850, placed the Union in jeopardy, and he wished to see a party spring into existence, pledged to sustain the Union, to re-establish the balance between the States and the General Government—to restore harmony to a distracted country. He was of the opinion that no existing organization could effect this patriotic object, and he remarked that there was an obvious propriety in the new party's assuming a name expressive of its purposes. He proposed therefore to baptize it as the "*National Union party*," as indicative of its anti-sectional policy, and of its determination, at all hazards, to maintain the Union as our fathers had framed it. Whigs cannot object to this designation, for "the Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union" has ever been a cherished sentiment with them. Americans will not dissent from it, for it is consistent with all their patriotic purposes. Conservative Democrats, and Union-loving Republicans, disgusted with the extreme opinions and sectional policy of the parties with which they have respectively co-operated, will hail with delight the opportunity thus afforded them, of again marching under a flag on which are emblazoned the stripes of our whole country, and of again keeping step to the music of the Union.

"If in the opinion of that great patriot and statesman, a necessity existed in 1850, for such a Union party, how much greater is the necessity in 1859. In 1850, the danger was only anticipated. Now it is an existing fact. In 1850, the far sighted Clay descried the dangers of sectional strife in the dim distance. Now, our ears are stunned by the clang of the present conflict of sectional organizations. The strife is upon us. The danger is at our doors. The leader of the Northern portion has announced that there is an "irrepressable conflict" between the North and the South—a conflict which must continue to rage until the wheat and rye fields of the North are tilled by slave labor, or the cotton and rice fields of the South are cultivated by the hands of white freemen! In his judgment, we can no longer live in harmony together as our fathers did before us.

"On the other hand, the Captains of the Southern hosts are arraying their forces, not so much for a contest *in the Union*, as to prepare the way *to go out of it*. Hence we see them constantly springing new questions and presenting new issues, not with the hope of obtaining a judgment of the people of the whole confederacy, favorable to their views, but for the purpose of widening the breach between the sections, inflaming the popular mind, and facilitating the rupture of the bonds of the Union, an object which they have so much at heart.

"It were needless to point out the consequences of such a conflict. They are obvious to the meanest capacity. Our duty is, if possible, to avert such a calamity from our country. This can only be done by prompt and efficient organization; by calling into existence a "National Union" party, which, under the lead of men of head and heart, and patriotism broad enough to embrace the whole Union, shall appeal to the conservative sentiment of the country, and drawing recruits to its standard from the good men of all parties, shall secure for us a glorious victory in 1860, and set the seal of popular approval on the noble sentiment of the illustrious Webster, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

TO THE EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, N. C. July 19, 1859.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—Gentlemen:—It seems that you are a good deal interested in the new route from Raleigh to Carthage, and as no one else will give you the correct information as to the Schedule, I will do so myself. It was let to leave Raleigh and Carthage Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 4 A. M., and arrive at each point at 4 P. M. next days, which would include Sunday service; which was objected to by every P. M. on the route, and some of them said they would give up their offices before they would be kept at home every Sunday to open the mail. It was changed by the recommendation of the P. M.'s at each end of the Route, and not for my convenience as you suggest, but to suit the Post Masters. If it will suit the convenience of those who are to be served and is ordered by the Department, I will take it any days that will best serve all hands concerned. I intend running a stage in connection with your Railroad when completed to Bryant's Station, and shorten the staging to Raleigh to one half the distance.

Yours, &c., A. F. PAGE.

The Sunday service would be avoided, and the public good greatly promoted, by arranging the schedule to leave both places on Tuesdays and Fridays. We hope this will be done.—OBSERVER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Lower Little River and Crane's Creek Navigation Company, held at Morrison's Mills, on the 15th July 1859, on motion of Col. Alex. Murchison, Christopher Munroe, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Messrs. John Arnold and D. G. McDuffie appointed Secretaries. The Commissioners reported that 103 shares of stock had been subscribed. The Chair appointed Col. Alex. Murchison, Arch'd A. McKethan and Doctor A. J. Munroe a Committee to ascertain the amount of stock represented, by proxy or in person. The Committee reported 88 shares represented.

A. A. McKethan, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1st. Resolved, That in the election of officers for this Company, that each share of capital stock represented in this meeting shall be entitled to one vote and no more.

2d. Resolved, That no person shall be declared elected President or Director of said Company who does not receive a majority of all the votes cast.

On motion of W. J. Kelly, Esq., Duncan Murchison, Esq., was elected President by acclamation.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors, W. J. Kelly, A. A. McKethan, Duncan Morrison, Doctor A. J. Munroe and W. C. Thagart.

Col. Alex. Murchison offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President and Directors be and are hereby instructed to employ D. G. McDuffie to take the level of Lower Little River from Munroe's Mills to Morrison's Mills, and to select sites for locks and dams; also, to furnish plans, specifications and estimates, in order that as much of the work may be put under contract, without delay, as the present means of the Company will justify; which was adopted.

Christopher Munroe, Esq., was appointed a Committee to inform Duncan Murchison, Esq. of his election.

On motion of Col. A. Murchison, it is ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolinian.

The meeting then adjourned.

CHRISTOPHER MUNROE, C'hm'n.
JOHN ARNOLD, } Secretaries.
D. G. McDUFFIE, }

MARRIED,

In St. John's Church, this morning, by the Rev. J. C. Huske, Mr. JOSEPH BAKER, Jr. to Miss LAURA A., daughter of the late John B. Williams.

In this town, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. JOHN C. McNEILL to Miss MARY M. JONES.

DIED,

At his residence in Randolph county, on the 9th of July, WILLIAM LAUGHLIN, in the 63d year of his age. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church for forty years, and a kind husband and affectionate father; leaves a wife and nine children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss. But their loss is his eternal gain.—COM.

At the residence of his father, in Surry county, on the 11th inst., of consumption, Mr. WILEY P. SIMMONS, aged about 25 years.

FROM THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

Last night, pursuant to appointment, M. J. McDuffie, Esq., addressed his fellow-citizens of New Hanover county generally and of the town of Wilmington in particular, from the head of the Market House. Eight o'clock was the hour appointed, but as usual in such cases, the speaking did not commence until about twenty minutes after eight.

A pretty general desire was evinced to hear Mr. McDuffie, and when, in addition to this, it was known that Mr. Winslow was in town, and would, in all probability, reply to Mr. McDuffie, a very intelligent, and considering the weather, a very large audience was congregated.

At about 20 minutes after 8 o'clock Mr. McDuffie commenced his remarks by announcing himself a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States. He reverted to the revolutionary history of the country to show that the ancestors of the present generation of American citizens, when they wished to established a free and independent government, did so in solemn convention; for the continental Congress which declared the independence of the United States was only a convention of the delegates of the several colonies. A convention of the delegates of all the States formed the constitution of the United States. Thus, Mr. McDuffie argued, convention, general agreement, the right of each and every constituent member to be respectfully heard, lies at the foundation of our independence and our liberties.

Mr. McDuffie then proceeded to argue that the greatest source of strength which the Democratic party possessed, was its frequent appeals to the people—its being, in fact, a reflex of the popular will—its submitting to popular Conventions, as did the declarers of our independence and the framers of our Federal and State Governments, who were, after all, but members of Conventions representing the people. He then turned to the National, State, District and County Conventions of the party, affirming that the success of the party was mainly dependent upon such Conventions, because they kept it in a line, and in constant connection with, the people, and therefore it was that the Democratic party was *the* party of the country, and had so far ruled its destinies and mainly contributed to place it in its present high position.

Mr. McDuffie's deduction from all this was that Conventions were right, Democratic and proper, and, when any difference of opinion existed in the Democratic party, ought to be held in States, districts or counties. That Mr. Winslow acknowledged this by causing himself to be announced in the Wilmington Journal as a Candidate for Congress, subject to the action of a Convention if the Democrats of the District desired one, while at the same time he was acting in bad faith by throwing all his influence against a convention, he himself writing to Mr. Allen, of Duplin, to that effect, and his newspaper organ at Fayetteville and his particular friends denouncing all who favored a Convention as disorganizers and ramshackles.

Mr. McDuffie contended that the meetings or conventions at Fayetteville and Lumberton, purporting to represent Cumberland and Robeson counties were packed affairs, and did not represent the Democrats of the counties referred to—that in fact a majority of the Democrats of the district desired a convention, but Mr. Winslow and his friends were determined to refuse them this poor boon of even being heard.

Mr. McDuffie charged that Mr. Winslow's course in Congress had not been for the good of the district. He asked what he had done. What good thing he had obtained for his State or his district—what bold stand he had taken for southern rights—what aid and comfort he had brought to the defenders of the institutions of the South? He contended that Mr. Winslow had been too busy seeking for office for himself and friends to take such stand or use such efforts as he ought to do. He charged that Mr. Winslow's constant desire for office had stood in the way of every North Carolinian whose application might be sent in. In this connection Mr. McDuffie referred to Mr. Craige and the Chilian Mission, Mr. Winslow and the Sardinian Mission, etc., alluding incidentally to an application made on behalf of Major Gilmore of Cumberland County, which he said was fruitless, on account of Mr. Winslow's pre-occupying the ground with constant applications. He did not believe that the Mission to Sardinia ever was offered to Mr. Winslow.

Mr. McDuffie referred to the fact that he had been in the Know Nothing order as charged upon him, but he had never ceased to be a Democrat, and as soon he found that the obligations of the "order" interfered with his duty as a Democrat, he left it, and that that was very soon.

He referred to Mr. Winslow's vote on the Deposite Bill which he said was distribution in disguise and anti-Democratic, as all the Democratic papers in the State had affirmed and as every Democrat must know.

He did not pretend to the abilities and accomplishments of his competitor, who was a most able lawyer, a polished scholar and an accomplished statesman, still he thought that abilities misapplied were dangerous in proportion to their force—that he could lay claim to sufficient judgment to understand the truths of Democracy, and sufficient honesty to stick to them—that some person purporting to write from Wilmington said that he (McD.) could not draw a bill. He thought this hard from Wilmington, in view of the fact that while a member of the Legislature of the State, he had helped to draw the bill chartering the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road, which bill he supported. This was drawing a bill to some purpose.

In the course of his remarks Mr. McDuffie referred with some bitterness to certain gentlemen in Fayetteville and elsewhere. This we do not report. It is not our object to do so. He also stated that Mr. Winslow, during his congressional career, had made three set efforts and that they were all failures. These efforts we understood were on the affair of the capture of Walker by Com. Paulding, on the Brooks and Sumner affair, and on the Navy Bill.

Mr. McDuffie also thought that in voting for the admission of Oregon Mr. Winslow had acted wrongly as a matter of policy. He was voting to add a new Black Republican star to the national galaxy.

He appealed to his fellow-citizens for their support—to the young men as a young man—to the fathers on behalf of their sons rising into life—to all men who hoped to rise by their own efforts. He exhibited letters to show his standing at home as a man and a Democrat—some of them from men we know and respect.

A little after ten o'clock Mr. McDuffie concluded, and Mr. Winslow, in reply to a call made upon him, mounted the stand. He commenced by saying, that although Conventions had not been the rule of this district, there having been but two Conventions held during his knowledge; still, from abundant caution, he had requested his friend, Hon. W. S. Ashe, to have the card inserted in the Journal, announcing him as a candidate subject to the action of a Democratic District Convention, should the party desire to hold one. That card was still in the Journal, with his knowledge, consent and approbation, for he had seen and read it in the daily issue of that date.

He denied that Cumberland had moved first, as charged by his competitor. The first movement in his favor had come from the staunch Democratic County of Duplin. When Cumberland County nominated him he declined to accept any such nomination, preferring, out of respect to Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, to await such action as might be taken on the 26th May, the day designated by their meetings for the assembling of a Convention. He spoke of his competitor's having been a member of the Know-Nothing party.

His competitor had charged that he stood in everybody's way from North Carolina, and that his constant applications for office shut all others out. His competitor had also charged that he was so unpopular with his colleagues that they would not recommend him;—also that he did not believe that Mr. Winslow had ever declined the Sardinian mission, or that it had ever been offered to him—alleging that if it had been offered he would not have declined it. In answer to all this, he (Mr. Winslow) read a letter from Gen. Cass, Secretary of State, tendering the Sardinian Mission, and his (Mr. Winslow's) reply declining it.

Mr. Winslow also read a letter from the secretary of State, in which Gen. Cass says that Mr. Winslow had never filed an application for any diplomatic position whatever. So far as his unpopularity with his colleagues goes he could only say that if he and his colleagues were not friends he was much mistaken. He held in his hand a recommendation for the mission to Naples, signed by the whole Democratic delegation with the exception of Dr. Shaw who was not in the city. So much for his eagerness for office and his unpopularity with his colleagues. This recommendation he had neither sought nor used.

So far as appointing his own friends to office was concerned, he could show that this charge was groundless. His competitor had referred to the fact that a government clerkship had been given to his son, John Toomer Winslow. He (Mr. Winslow) had not procured that appointment for his son. Mr. Dobbin had done so against Mr. Winslow's desire, and he did not know of it until after it was done.

Bart. Fuller, the only appointment he had made or procured to be made from his own immediate neighborhood, was a man everyway qualified to discharge the duties of the office to which he was appointed—Fifth Auditor of the Treasury—he was a good man and a good Democrat; and even that appointment had not been decided on until after he had learned the disposition of a prominent gentleman in the lower part of the district, whose services could not be spared from his present post. All the other appointments had been from the lower part of the district—two, Messrs. Price and Brown from Wilmington.

His competitor had charged him with turning out Josiah E. Bryan to make room for James G. Cook as Postmaster at Fayetteville, because the latter had gone for him (Winslow) in the Fayetteville meeting. He (Mr. Winslow) then read a letter from Josiah Bryan, totally repudiating this charge, and thanking him for his friendship. Cook's appointment had been made at the request of leading and reliable Democratic friends.

Mr. Winslow then referred to the three set efforts which his competitor said he had made in Congress, and in which said competitor charged that he had failed, to wit: his speech on the Bill constituting a Naval Court of Inquiry, to revise the action of the Retiring Board:—His Speech against the expulsion of Brooks for attacking Sumner, and finally his speech in opposition to the proposed vote of thanks to Com. Paulding for illegally capturing Walker. He said that so far from failing, his views in each case had been sustained by a large majority of the House. He had always believed that Southern men ought to assert their rights with firmness and dignity, without bullying or bravado, and in this he was pleased to be borne out by Mr. Fulton, by whose permission he would read a small extract from a private letter touching upon this matter and upon the matter of the Navy Bill.

He thought he was right in voting for Oregon both on principle and on policy—it was no Black Republican State, but the reverse, Old Joe Lane—a native of North Carolina—the Marion of the Mexican war, was no Black Republican.

Mr. Winslow referred to his vote on the Deposit Bill. He did not regard it as unconstitutional, although he had voted for it reluctantly, and was free to admit that it was a bad vote—one that he would not now give.

We find that there are some matters that our time will not allow us to touch upon, and we also feel that our report, made from memory, without any chance of taking notes, must be defective.

By the way, Mr. McDuffie explained his having opposed a nominee of the Democratic party in Cumberland last year, by saying he did oppose Mr. W. McL. McKay, because McKay was acting in bad faith to his colleagues.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF FRIDAY.

The Discussion on Wednesday Night.—The object we had in view in reporting, or attempting to report, the discussion which took place here on last Wednesday evening, between Col. McDuffie and Hon. Warren Winslow, was to present the points made by the gentlemen themselves, as nearly as possible, and as fairly as possible, reproducing nothing that might tend to increase or perpetuate bitterness of feeling. Our limited time precluded the possibility of our making any remarks or observations, even had we desired to do, or had it been proper for us to have done so. How the discussion resulted, may be inferred by each person for himself from an examination of its course. We might have said with truth, that Mr. Winslow met successfully Mr. McDuffie's charges of office-seeking, etc. But where the necessity? We gave the fact of his producing Gen. Cass' letter upon that subject; so in regard to his Colleagues, the Fayetteville post office and other matters, which he met to the satisfaction of his audience. The same facts must be equally satisfactory to the reader. If there be any material points omitted, or misstatements, we shall be pleased to stand corrected by the friends of either gentleman, and will take pleasure in repairing any unintentional injustice.

We trust that our position will be understood, and that it will not be expected that we should take sides in this contest any farther than a faithful report of facts may be construed as amounting to taking sides.

A Delicate Rebuke.—Mr. Webster wrote, after continued provocation, to the editor of a newspaper, which referred to his private affairs, and especially to his not paying his debts. He said substantially: "It is true that I have not always paid my debts punctually, and that I owe money. One cause of this is, that I have not pressed those who owe me for payment. As an instance of this, I enclose your father's note, made to me thirty years ago, for money lent him to educate his boys."

As a good illustration of the late Mr. Choate's care to make all the provision he could for his family after his decease, may be mentioned the fact that he insured his life for $25,000, viz. $10,000 in the New England Mutual Company, and $5,000 each in the Massachusetts Charter Oak, and Connecticut offices.

Some one was telling an Irishman that some one had eaten ten saucers of ice-cream; whereupon Pat shook his head. "So you don't believe it?" With a shrewd nod, Pat answerd, "I believe in the crame, but not in the saucers."

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

Messrs. Gilmer and Williams.—Gilmer got "Steph" decidedly on the hard about his democracy, in the discussion at Yanceyville two weeks ago: He illustrated it somehow thus: After the election and Steph's defeat, he imagines Stephen to get up a petition to Mr. Buchanan, signed by all the democratic members of the Legislature, lawyers, &c., recommending him for a Consulship or some other appointment: Williams goes on to Washington, is introduced to old Buck and shows his recommendation—

Old Buck—I am, indeed, sir, happy to make the acquaintance of one fresh from the field of battle, who, though vanquished, covered himself with glory in advocating and defending my measures. Pray, sir, how did my thirty millions for Cuba, take with the people when you pressed it as a great measure of our party?

Williams—a little alarmed—I am sorry to say, that I took ground against the Cuba bill—it was too unpopular.

Old Buck—Well, sir, how about my Pacific Rail Road measure—did you get the people to swallow it easily?

Williams—I was against you there, too.

Old Buck—What said the people about my Protectorate policy—you stood up for me on that?

Williams—No sir; I was against you.

Old Buck—Well how about my Tariff views; you endorsed the protective tariff I recommended?

Williams—No, sir; I opposed that also.

Old Buck, [handing his petition back to him, a little wrathy.]—By what authority, sir, do you claim to be a democrat? But, stay, did you defend my Administration when it was abused for extravagance?

Williams—Well, sir, I had to admit the charges, and abuse you a little myself; though only a little.

Old Buck—[angry, and pointing to the door,] —Young man, take that door, and no longer call yourself a democrat.

[Exit Steph, pouting, and hunting a culvert *again*, to join the Know Nothings.]

Milton Chronicle.

The First District.—From what we could gather, the prospects for Mr. Smith are very fair. Himself and friends are perfectly confident. The enthusiasm for him in the East is intense. If Halifax, Northampton and Martin do not do much worse than two years ago, Mr. Smith's majority will be several hundred. About Halifax there was no enthusiasm for either, except with a few individuals.—*Kinston Advocate.*

Eighth District.—We have the most flattering accounts to record from the Mountain District. Mr. Vance, beyond all doubt, will beat Mr. Coleman 2500 votes.—*Iredell Express.*

The Canvass.—Private letters assure us that the canvass is progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Walkup has been well and favorably received by the people, who are deeply impressed with the stern realities brought to their attention by him.

Wades. Argus.

High Point.—The Greensboro' Patriot has been furnished with the statistics of this flourishing village on the N. C. Railroad:

Number of families, 71; White males, 160; White females, 281; Slaves, 70; Free negroes, 14; Transient population, 24. Total, 553.

Dry Goods Stores 7; Hotels 2; No. of buildings 205. School, 122 scholars, though during the year there were 155. 3 Doctors, 1 Lawyer, 2 Churches, 1 steam saw-mill and coopering establishment. Some of the buildings are large brick buildings. The third Hotel is now erecting. Our station on the railroad is one of importance, as can be seen by referring to the business reports of the road.

Spartanburg Female College.—We understand that, at a meeting of the Board of the Trustees of the Female College, held on Monday last, Wm. K. Blake, Esq., was elected President of that institution. Placed at the head of this college at a moment of peculiar interest in its history, the Board and the public have every assurance that Mr. Blake is the right man, in the right place, and at the right time. We hope for him a long and prosperous executive administration, and to the Female College a long career of yearly increasing prosperity.—*Carolina Spartan.*

Compelled to Retire.—Thos. L. B. Gregory, Esq., who has for a long time past edited the Weldon *Patriot* with ability, has been compelled to retire in consequence of declining health. His successor has not been announced.

Bank of Wadesboro'.—We understand that James A. Leak, Esq., was elected President of this institution, at the stockholders meeting on the 13th inst.—*Wades. Argus.*

French Broad Railroad.—The Election in Polk county has resulted in favor of the subscription of $50,000 to the French Broad Railroad, by a majority of 61 votes.—*Ruth. Enq.*

A Good One of Greeley's.—Horace Greeley is always merciless on the autograph-hunters, and often hits them hard. Soon after the death of Mr. Poe, he received a letter running thus.

"Dear Sir—In your extensive correspondence you have undoubtedly secured several autographs of the late distinguished American poet, Edgar A. Poe. If so, will you please favor me with one and oblige,

Yours Respectfully, A. B."

He immediately responded as follows:

"Dear sir—I happen to have in my possession but *one* autograph of the late distinguished American poet, Edgar A. Poe. It consists of an I. O. U, with my name on the back of it. It cost me just fifty dollars, and you can have it at half price.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

The liberal offer was never accepted.

A Long Holding.—Among the obituary notices in the Leeds (Eng.) Intelligencer is the following: "On the 20th inst. aged 45, Mr. Peter Matterson, of Low Dunsford, near Boroughbridge. He and his ancestry have been the owners and occupiers of the farm on which he died for more than eight hundred years. The farm was not entailed, and the owner has always been a Matterson, without adoption."

The degree of A. M. has been conferred on Miss Martha Haines Butt, of Norfolk City, by the Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) Female College.

Exch. Paper.

Miss Martha had better take the degree of "A. B." (a bride) from some nice young man, and in due time she may come fairly by the only title of "A. M." a young lady should ever aspire to.

N. O. Picayune.

Reciprocated Affection.—A dandy, with more beauty than brains, married an heiress, who, although very accomplished, was by no means handsome. One day he said to her:

"My dear, as ugly as you are, I love you as well as though you were pretty."

"Thank you, love," was the reply; "I can return the compliment, for, fool as you are, I love you as well as though you had wit."

One of the beauties of the Court of Prussia said to the King—

"Sire, how is it that you, who are so glorious already, still seek for new fame?"

"Madame," he replied, "for the same reason that you, although so beautiful, will still wear rouge."

YOUNG AMERICA.

BY R. S. CHILTON.

FROM THE KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.

Walking to-day I chanced to meet,
Sauntering along the crowded street,
Eyeing with cool, impertinent stare
The butterfly ladies who fluttered there,
Swinging a cane with nonchalant air,
And now and then smoothing the silky hair
Which grows on his chin and shadows his lip,
A genuine Young American chip
Of that antique block, which we, in this free
And happy Republic, all agree
Was the toughest and best, from surface to core,
That any country or age e'er bore.

Twenty summers have passed o'er his head
With almost imperceptible tread;
Twenty summers—and yet he is older,
In many things, than his grand-papa;
Older in sin, at least, by far;
And as to his manners—no granite boulder
Ever began to suggest such age
As our hero, whose portrait graces this page!

Of course he has travelled far and wide—
Exhausted the planet in fact—and tried
Excitements enough, and "seen them all through."
(That is, if his own report be true,)
To have killed, dear reader, a dozen like you.
Of trips to Paris and London he chatters
As lightly and glibly as if such matters
Were nothing more, upon my soul,
Than taking a leisurely morning stroll.
Of the former city the tales he tells
Of its jolly grisettes and gambling hells,
Are enough to make the sensible pair—
To whom he owes, what he never pays,
Honor and love—for the rest of their days
Repent in sackcloth and ashes the hour
That gave him birth. Yet how he would stare,
If that highly respectable couple should dare
O'er him, their graceless son and heir,
Assert the right of parental power!

It's hardly worth while to describe his clothes,
For they change as often as comes and goes
The fashion of hat, coat, pants, and vest,
In the latest of which he is always dressed.
For example, last month his spindle legs,
In the style of trowsers then all the go,
As the fashion-plates of that period show,
Were as well defined as a thorough-bred nag's:
To-day they are hidden in pants, that, like pegs,
Are wide at the top and narrow below,
Where they rest on his boots; and exactly so
Of his tight-fitting coats, which are now mere bags.
Obeying a similar modish freak,
The turn down collar he wore last week
Has given place to a narrow band,
Smooth and white as a lady's hand,
But glossy and stiff, and standing up
Like the rim of a fine white porcelain cup.
From his hunting-case Cooper-watch depends
A chatelain enamelled with blue—
Something of course *recherche* and new:
A pretty match for the glittering thing
He wears on his finger—a diamond ring.
That cost (Heaven help him, if ever he feel
What it is to know the want of a meal!)
As much as many a poor man spends
For bread and clothes the whole year through!

But what does he do from morning till night?
What does he read, or what does he write?
Surely, you'll say, a man with health,
And plenty of what the world calls wealth,
Must play some part in the complex plan
Which aggregates individual man.
I'll answer the question: What does he do?
Why, he meets a friend and "puts him through:"
Which means persuading a fellow-being
To drink till he's past all hearing or seeing;
In other words, getting him "tight" or "blue."
What does he do? Why, for hours he plays
On a table covered with something like baize,
With the "white and the red," and a "twelve ounce cue."
Making caroms and pocketing balls,
Just as other young gentlemen do;
And when such pleasant pastime palls,
He "fights the tiger," and loses a V,
Swallows a drink, and complains of *ennui*.

Of course the opera claims his care,
And every night you may see him there;
Not, though, as if he had come to stay,
And enjoy the thing in a sensible way—
Which might look as if he wasn't *blasé*—
But lounging about, with his hat in his hand,
Like the man Dr. Johnson met in the Strand;
And standing up, and looking around,
As though he were deaf to every sound.
Sometimes he'll lean by an open door,
With his killing eyes cast down on the floor,
(As much as to say the whole thing is a bore,)
Tapping his boot with his slender cane,
And hanging his sinister thumb on the chain
Of gold and blue, which I've mentioned before;
And all for what? Why, just to make
The heart of some dear little damsel quake
With tender emotion, perhaps to break,
As how many others have done for his sake!
For to him it is perfectly clear that no woman,
Who is neither more nor less than human,
Could stand, if he did'nt choose to be kind,
The shock of his presence, unless she were blind,
Without losing forever the peace of her mind!

For the music he doesn't care a pin,
And would call it a mere infernal din
If he dared to speak as he thinks; but he swears,
As a matter of course, that he's ravished with airs,
Which might as well be "Sich a Gittin' up Stairs,"
Or "The Old Folks at Home," for all he cares.
But the thing that, in the slang of the town,
Makes him "cave in," or "takes him down,"
Is to see a pink-limbed ballet-girl
Spinning about in a muslin whirl,
With her leg raised above the line of her knees
To an angle of ninety-five degrees,
Till all of a sudden she comes to a stop,
And tumbles down like a humming top!

The opera over, the lights all fled,
(Or the gas turned off) and the "garlands dead,"
He goes—but I may not follow him in
To his next resort—the maelstrom of sin,
Within whose horrible vortex of foam
Is whirling the pride of many a home!
And so we must leave our hero there,
To revel amid the glitter and glare
Of that pestilent, poisonous, vicious lair!
There, among those who are known by a name
Which to utter would flush the cheek with shame;
(Human flowers, once fair to the eye,
Now broken and soiled, and forever thrown by,
To flaunt for awhile, then wither and die!)
There, in that room where the tempting snares
Which the mind of the cunning upholsterer plans—
Such, for instance, as sumptuous chairs,
Luxurious sofas and soft divans,
In the renaissance style of Louis Quatorze—
Are strewn o'er the velvet-carpeted floors;
There, in that room which he knows so well,
With its curtains of crimson brocatelle;
There in that ante-chamber of hell!

And here, having brought him to that bad place,
As a lawyer would say, I rest my case,
And will only indulge in a single remark,
(As I once heard an orator say in the Park,
Who having indulged—in brandy and water—
Spoke on for at least an hour and a quarter:)
My readers, I've sketched with a feeble pen,
Or tried to, one of our fast young men,
They're common enough, as you'll all allow,
(Too common, alas!) and supposing you now
To ask me what I am driving at,
I'll answer the question plain and flat:
Our young Republic, as all are agreed,
Of which our forefathers planted the seed,
Has grown to a noble tree indeed.
But haven't you heard that a worthless weed,
If allowed to increase, as weeds always do,
Especially in a soil that is new,
Is apt, by exhausting the earth round its roots,
To injure a tree, and impair its fruits,
Just like too many suckers and shoots?
Why, of course you have; then don't, if you please,
(I would beg it upon my bended knees,)
At the danger I've hinted, cry "Pshaw," or "Fudge!"
For remember that in this land of ours,
Of equal rights and co-equal powers,
The fast young man, whom you no doubt despise,
In these days of political fraud may *rise;*
Is a possible President, yea, and a Judge!
And remember, besides, that public worth
From private virtue should have its birth;
That you can't, as I needn't tell you in verse,
From the ear of a sow make a silken purse.

D. W BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 118 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1859.

Messrs. Editors:—DEAR SIRS:—Having just made the trip from North Carolina to the City of "Brotherly Love," and having spent a week in the latter place, I propose to give you briefly a few items picked up by the way-side, which may be of some interest to a portion of your readers of the Observer.

Leaving Salisbury on the 12th inst., we reached this place on the 13th, having made the trip in about thirty-five hours. The extreme hot weather induced us to take the Bay route—and a great relief it certainly is to the traveler to have such a privilege; by which he escapes the heat, dust and smoke of the cars, and enjoys a night's sweet rest on board a comfortable steamer, going up a most beautiful and delightful bay, rendered more so by our having a bright moon light the night throughout. We, however, failed to make the connection at Baltimore, but for which we would have reached this city in thirty-one or two hours after leaving Salisbury. We noticed that the crops were beginning to suffer for rain all along the line of railway over which we passed, which signs of suffering increased as we came North. We have had several showers since our arrival in the city, (rained last night, continuing through the early part of to-day,) and I hope it has extended to N. C., and that the crops which were promising so well when I left, have not been materially damaged. The conclusion now seems to be, that the wheat harvest has been very abundant, notwithstanding the injuries by late frost, &c. There was a larger extent of territory sown in wheat than ever before, and it is supposed that the greatest quantity has been made throughout the world that mother earth has ever yielded to the husbandman; which may be regarded very opportune at the present time, to the wants and comforts, particularly of the poorer classes, when we consider the state of affairs in Europe. Had the wheat harvest been short, and the grain crop generally so, the price of breadstuffs must have been advanced to such an extent as to have carried suffering to the hearth of many a household.

The great question, if it may be so called, at present, in the political department, is that growing out of the position taken by Gen. Cass in regard to the protection by our government towards naturalized citizens traveling or temporarily residing abroad.

The Attorney-General's opinion on the question of expatriation, is published in this morning's papers, which sums up the effect of naturalization in a few words when he says, "There can be no doubt that naturalization does, *pro facto*, place the native and adopted citizens in precisely the same relations with the government under which they live, except so far as the express and positive law of the country has made a distinction in favor of one or the other." How did it happen that Gen. Cass's ideas were so "muddy" when he wrote the Le Clere letter, which even he seems disposed to "clear up" now that he sees that he is to receive the anathemas of both press and people? But his position as laid down in that letter is so plain and decided that it admits not of explanation. We would suggest a more free and cordial intercourse among the members of the cabinet. For the sake of harmony and to prevent family disturbances, would it not be well for Gen. Cass, though he be ripe (possibly too ripe) in years, and mature in wisdom, to consult a little with Att'y Gen. Black, and *vice versa*, before one or the other announces an opinion to the world on questions of national policy? Who is to be held responsible for such grave errors as the one into which Gen. Cass has fallen—one too, in the present hostile state of affairs in Europe, that assumes a practical importance, for already have some of our citizens by naturalization, been impressed into military service while they were visiting abroad? And our Government must be at once estopped from making any demand for the rendition of such citizens, if Gen. Cass's opinion, who is the Secretary of State in our Government, is to be received as the position of the Government itself in such questions.

The reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. Sickles, and their re-entering upon the marital relation, fills all with disgust. It places his quondam friends—those who stood by him so closely and faithfully in the trial for his life, in an awkward and unenviable position. The sympathy once felt for him is now turned into contempt. You will pardon us for alluding to the shameless creature at all, who has already received too much of public attention.

I had intended throwing out some observations excited by a visit to "Independence Hall"—a place of never-ending interest to the American citizen, notwithstanding it has been, and continues to be, visited by thousands, and notwithstanding too its history has been written in living letters, and read by the *million*. Cold indeed must be the feelings of the man that can stand and look at the "old bell" that has pealed forth in thunder tones to the eager and anxious multitude that "our country must and would be free,"—cold indeed would be the heart and soul that would not be stirred by such a view. But I do not wish to run this into a lengthy and tiresome communication.

There are many other objects of interest to the stranger visiting Philadelphia—the Fairmount Water Works, Girard College, places of interest in the way of exhibition of science and art, &c., &c., but of which we can take no note at present. The city is at this time very quiet. The great rush of those seeking health and pleasure from the South is to Cape May. Atlantic City too—a watering place on the New Jersey coast—is now much resorted to, partly by visiters from a distance, but chiefly by citizens of Philadelphia—it being only two or three hours' ride by railway from the city. The bathing at Atlantic City is said to be very fine. A writer from the place writes that "the surf is not so heavy, nor the shore as shelving as at Cape May, and the bathing is consequently much safer." The weather for a few days has been quite warm in the city—mercury at 90 degrees.

F.

Turnip Seed.

S. J. HINSDALE has received a large supply of FRESH AND GENUINE TURNIP SEED, which were raised this year by D. LANDRETH & SON, Philadelphia, consisting of the following varieties, viz:

"White Flat Dutch," "Large Norfolk."
"Red Top," "Large White Globe,"
"Hanover."

July 18 S. J. HINSDALE.

Linseed Oil and White Lead,
And Paints of all kinds. For sale by
June 20. S. J. HINSDALE.

"Younger's and Muir's" Edinburgh ALE, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Heavy Gummy Cloth;
DUNDEE COTTON BAGGING;
ROPE, HOOP-IRON and TWINE.
For sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
July 21 33-6w

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. B. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.
Feb'y 1, 1859 36typd

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, July 21, 1859.

The Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst., has arrived at this port.

A Movement towards Peace.—A despatch from the Emperor Napoleon, received at Paris on the 7th inst, announced that an armistice had been signed, commencing Friday the 8th inst. and ending the 15th of August.

Among the stipulations all mercantile vessels in the Adriatic are to be unmolested.

All English and Continental funds advanced considerably on the announcement of the armistice, but the Paris *Moniteur* cautions the public against too much confidence in peace. The London *Times* believes in peace.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Cotton is buoyant at an advance of 1-4d. Sales for the week 70,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,500, and exporters 3,000 bales—market closing active, and holders demanding an advance of 3d to 4d. Fair Orleans 8¼d; Middling do. 7d; Fair Uplands 7¼d; Middling do. 6¾d. Stock at Liverpool 725,000 bales, of which 633,000 are American. Flour declined 1d. to 2d. Rosin steady at 3s. 10d. a 3s. 11d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 38s.

The French and Austrian Soldiery.—As this time passes, on mankind are gradually beginning to understand the causes which have operated to give the French so much the superiority in their contests with the Austrians in Italy. It cannot be said that man for man they are braver or more manly than their enemies, for, though not victorious, there can be no doubt that the Austrians have done all that any men could do in like circumstances. The cause of the Austrians was not inspiring like that of the Allies; their Generals have proved inferior to either Sardinians or French, and their arms are all, cannon and small arms, on the models of at least twenty years ago. Then again the French have been quietly making their soldiers, or at least a picked portion of them, not only adepts in all the ordinary exercises of war but in every kind of gymnastics, competitors with the Ravels or Blondin in all sorts of acrobatic feats, in which the rifle and sword-bayonet bear no small part. This idea they probably borrowed from the Arabs and Kabyles they have in Africa. Hence the confidence and dash, or as they themselves call it, the *elan* with which they throw themselves upon the less flexible ranks of their foes. For the time being the French will derive all due advantage from the causes, but the causes are imitable by other men of all nations, and then the inequality may be found on the other side. In the long run it will be found that *moral* causes are most powerful, and especially in modern times will it be seen that the nations in which the moral and intellectual elements are most developed are the master nations. In moral power beyond all other lies the ruling sceptre, for moral power brings all other forces into obedient subjection. It is to be hoped that, with all his wisdom and penetration, the triumphant Louis Napoleon will be wise enough to see this, and if he do he will be able truly to say, "L'Empire c'est la paix."

The "Opposition" in Mississippi.—A Convention of delegates representing the "Opposition" in Mississippi was held at Jackson, the capital of the State, on the 11th instant. After conference it was determined not to nominate a ticket for the approaching State contest, but to organize the party for future action. A State Committee was appointed for this purpose, the able and distinguished Judge Sharkey at its head.

Eighth Census.—Mr. Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Seventh Census, has been appointed under the act of March 3d, 1859, making an appropriation preliminary to taking the eighth census, to have the direction of the work.

Commerce of Charleston.—The total value of the articles exported from Charleston during the second three months of 1859 amounts to $4,051,269. The total value of exports for the first six months of 1859 amounts to $10,006,101, and the value of imports for the same period $829,583.

Summer Comforts!

REFRIGERATORS:
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.
Wire Gauze Dish Covers;
100 doz. Yeoman's Fruit Bottles;
Brass B'd Pails and Churns;
Iron do. do. do.;
Sponge and Hip Baths;
Also, new supplies of
WHITE CHINA;
Tumblers, Goblets;
Knives and Forks;
Common Earthen-ware and Wooden-ware.
Just received and on hand at
THE CROCKERY STORE.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
June 30 27tf

KNIVES AND FORKS.
Ivory Handle Knives *only*.
Ivory handle Knives and Forks.
Horn tip handle Knives and Forks.
Bone handle Knives and Forks, with 3, 4 and 5 Rivets.
Buckhorn handle Knives and Forks.
Ivory Handle Carvers in sets.
The forks of all the above are steel, and some have only *two* prongs.
These Goods are selected with a special view to the wants of the Retail Trade.
It is the intention of the subscriber to keep *constantly on hand*,
AT THE CROCKERY STORE.
An assortment of Table Cutlery, which for its variety, good quality and cheapness, will *command* the attention of all who desire to purchase.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
June 30, 1859. 27-16m

Silver Plated Castors.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Silver Plated Forks.
THE SPOONS and FORKS are *double, treble and quadruple* plated; and of the make of Rogers, Smith & Co., whose reputation is above all other American Manufacturers of Plated Ware.
For sale at ***The Crockery Store.***
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
June 30, 1859. 27-16m

PATENT
MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.
THIS cement consists of strong glutinous substances impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with Mica, which make it Fire Proof and a perfect resistant of the atmosphere in every climate, and we will
Warrant it Water-Proof.
It also reflects the rays of the sun, making the building much cooler in Summer than tin or slate, and will neither crack nor rot.
IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPERISHABLE,
and having been thoroughly tried for years in New York City, and various parts of the United States, it is the cheapest and best roofing in use.
JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
General Office, 378 Broadway, New York
N. B.—Cement for sale by the barrel, with full printed instructions for applying. We also offer for sale, Territorial Rights for a portion of the United States.
J. D. & CO.
June 16 221tm

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1859.

THE NEW BANK.—We learn from a friend who attended the Stockholders' meeting at Raleigh last week, that it was probably the greatest assemblage of the eminent men of North Carolina that has ever been seen—men eminent for the offices they hold or have held, for political or social station, for weight of character, or for commercial or pecuniary success. There were three or four hundred gentlemen present, from all parts of the State; and from among their body they were able to select a Board of Directors such as we suppose cannot be found in a Bank short of the Bank of England, if there. The following compose the Board:

Elected by the Stockholders: Geo. W. Mordecai, ex-Gov. Charles Manly, Bartholomew F. Moore, Hon. John H. Bryan, Hon. George E. Badger, Hon. D. M. Barringer, Kemp P. Battle, and J. W. B. Watson.

Appointed by the Governor: W. R. Pool.

Ex-Officio: D. W. Courts, Treasurer of the State.

It is worthy of special remark, that whilst the Board was elected with a near approach to unanimity, *Mr. Mordecai received every vote that was cast.* On the next day, the Directors unanimously elected him President, and Ch's Dewey Cashier. They will hold these offices in both Banks, for the present.

Besides the above, there were present, ex-Gov. Swain, ex-Gov. Graham, ex-Gov. Bragg, Gov. Ellis and many other distinguished gentlemen.

A committee appointed for the purpose of inquiring at what places it is expedient to establish Branches, reported in favor of Wilmington, Fayetteville, Charlotte, Morganton, Milton, Tarborough, and Windsor. And the meeting adopted the report; leaving to the Directors to establish other Branches or Agencies, at their discretion. A strong appeal was made in favor of Newbern, by Mr. Guion of that place, but it was stated that Newbern had not taken stock in the Bank, and had not profitably used the capital heretofore assigned to the Branch of the Bank of the State.

A resolution was adopted providing, in effect, for a sale by the old Bank, and a purchase by the new Bank, of the entire effects of the former. Two Directors of each Bank are to be selected, with power themselves to call in a fifth, disinterested, person, to settle the value at which the transfer shall be made.

The whole amount subscribed, up to the closing of the books, was $2,133,900, leaving $366,100 to be subscribed after the re-opening of the books. The University has taken $100,000 of this (making $200,000 held by that institution.) And we understand that nearly if not the whole remainder of $266,100 had been subscribed at Raleigh. All these *new* subscriptions, except that of the University, will be subject to reduction by scaling, in case more is subscribed than is wanted.

The salary of the President was fixed at $3000.

THE UNIVERSITY.—A letter from a friend in Raleigh gives us the gratifying information, that at a meeting of the Trustees of the University, held in Raleigh on Thursday evening last, the Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., LL. D., was unanimously elected Professor of History in the University of North Carolina.

We cannot say whether Dr. Hawks will accept the station thus most appropriately tendered to him; though we do know that he has long been anxious to return and spend his latter days in the comparative quiet of his native State, and among friends from whom he has only been separated in the body. It will require some powerful consideration to induce him to decline this opportunity to realize his desire. We need not say that we hope he can come.

The Professorship of Rhetoric and Logic will be filled at the regular meeting of the Trustees in December.

BEHIND THE SCENES.—The Greensborough Patriot notes some queer developments of incidents at the late annual meeting of the N. C. Railroad Company. We will give the substance of some of them.

1st. Giles Mebane, a Whig, was in the last Board of Directors, the only Whig among eight Directors appointed by Gov. Bragg. Gov. Ellis left him out and appointed eight Democrats. But Gov. Ellis's vote as an individual stockholder was cast for Mr. Mebane, whom he had, as Governor, just left out. The Patriot asks, "If Gov. Ellis did not think Mr. Mebane a suitable person to act as director for the State, why did he think him suitable to act for the stockholders? And if he was fit or competent to act for the State, why then did he turn him out of office?"

And the Patriot accounts for it by stating that it was an arrangement of the Governor's to defeat Judge Saunders's election as Director—the Governor having no good feeling for the Judge.

2d. That at the annual meeting in Hillsborough last year, Judge Saunders secured his own election by promising his support to certain other gentlemen; that he did not carry out his part of the agreement; that those who were deceived then, defeated him now, he getting but about 1600 votes out of 8,000.

3d. The singular spectacle was presented of Col. John W. Thomas, a Whig, holding the State's proxy in the meeting. The public was astonished, as well it might be, and assigned various reasons for the favor which the Colonel had suddenly acquired at the Palace in Raleigh. The reasons were all personal except one, given by a Democratic Director living in Greensborough, viz: "that this appointment would be worth 100 votes to Mr. Scales,"—meaning, that the Governor expected to undermine the political integrity of Col. Thomas by this empty honor. The Patriot says that the Governor will find himself mistaken; that Col. Thomas will be found "active in the Whig cause, will scorn those slanderous imputations, and will show to the world that whoever else may sell themselves, that he is not in the market."

MESSRS. GILMER AND WILLIAMS IN MONTGOMERY.—We learn that these candidates for Congress spoke at Differ's, in Montgomery county, on Thursday last, and that the impression is that Gilmer will gain considerably on his last vote at that strong hold of democracy in that county. He made one of the best speeches ever heard by our informant, who has no doubt of his election. Mr. Waddell was not at Differ's, and our informant does not know of a single vote that he will get in the county.

FOLLY.—In an article in the Washington States, a few days ago, we find the following paragraph:

"A sentiment is beginning to develop itself in the slaveholding States which, if we mistake not the signs of the times, will soon be heard in Washington, demanding of Howell Cobb, John B. Floyd, Jacob Thompson, and Joseph Holt, an answer, whether they are prepared to surrender the purse, the sword, and the navy, to Sewardism, in case of its consolidation, on the 4th of March, 1861."

We have seen no indications of such an intention in the South, but there are plenty of people foolish enough to make such a demand of the Cabinet named. It is a way some of our people have had for many years of strengthening the hands of the enemies of the South by taking untenable positions and backing out when brought to the test. Such a demand as that indicated above would be a challenge to the North to elect a Republican President, *as it can do*, and *may do*, knowing very well from past experience, that whatever pledges Messrs. Cobb, Floyd, Thompson and Holt and all the Southern Democratic leaders may make to affect Southern elections, they will very quietly vacate their places on the 4th of March 1861.

UNREASONABLE.—An agreeable writer (whom we recognize as a respected Democratic friend,) in giving to one of our exchanges an account of his trip to the Pilot Mountain and other places in the middle western part of the State, has the following account of a Hotel in the neighborhood:—

"The house is not well kept, but the proprietor, Mr. G., is a first cousin of the late J. C. Calhoun, and I also learn, a good democrat, and clever. A more rigid police over the condition of the knives and forks, and such small matters as the washing of cups and saucers, glasses, etc., by *white hands*, and a few silver spoons and forks, would add to the revenue of the house. There are some matters in housekeeping that negroes cannot do, and that are expected from all persons who keep a public house."

What! does not good Democracy, and cousinship to Mr. Calhoun, atone for deficiency in "such small matters"? Fie! friend "C. H. C." For ourselves, while we admit that the coffee would be a hard dose, the democracy would be harder to swallow.

WHAT IS AFRICAN SLAVERY?—We have no idea of discussing this question, though we have seen and thought a good deal of it, and have had some opportunity of comparing it with the white slavery of the North, where, almost universally, there is no sympathy between the servant and the master or mistress, no attachments that grow with their mutual growth and strengthen with their strength, no nursing of a sick servant, no employment of one except while he or she remains well enough to work. When sick they are discharged, to get well as they can, or to die or starve, as the chance may be.

While attending the funeral of an old friend, a few days ago, in the country, we heard and saw some things that an abolitionist could not realize—he could have no conception of the feelings out of which they proceeded. We *heard* of a pious old negro man slave, who was in the habit of entering his old master's sick chamber every morning at dawn, to inquire into the condition of that beloved master, to fall upon his knees and return thanks to God that his life had been spared another day, and to implore the Giver of all good to restore him to health.

As the remains of that master were borne to the family burial place, our attention was attracted to two marble tomb stones in the part allotted to the slaves. One of these was placed there by the mistress of the family over the remains of a most valuable and faithful servant and friend, and it bore the inscription, *"My own good Lucy."* The other was a similar mark of the master's regard for a faithful man slave who met death accidentally some few years ago. The inscription, (besides the time of his death, &c.,) was, "UNCLE HARRY. *"Mark the perfect man."*

It so happened that a Reverend gentleman who accompanied us to the funeral had known "uncle Harry" well during his life-time—Harry's wife having been his cook for some years—and he spoke in the warmest terms of the piety of the good old man, of the pleasure with which he would read his Bible, (for "uncle Harry" had learned to read that he might read the Bible.) He was a Baptist, his master was an Episcopalian, and our informant is a Presbyterian; but there were esteem and respect and Christian sympathy which broke down all barriers of color and creed, and made the poor slave, the rich layman, and the good Minister, *brethren.*

"EXCEPT YE BECOME AS LITTLE CHILDREN, YE SHALL NOT ENTER THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN."—A friend related to us, a few days ago, a touching incident in the last moments of Mr. R——, a lawyer of distinction who removed from this part of the State to Tennessee three or four years ago, and died there recently. He had been ill for several weeks, during which his mind had been deeply impressed with those religious views which had not sufficiently interested him during his previous life. As the vital spark was flickering, he seemed to have become a little child again, and murmured his childish prayers—

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
And if I die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

"I pray God to bless dear father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and make me a good boy."

With these words he went to sleep—the sleep that has its waking in another world—we may hope a better world to the child-man. The last prayer upon his lips was the first prayer he learned at his mother's knee—the life between blotted out, it may be.

ORDINATION.—Mr. Edward W. Gilliam, formerly of this town, was ordained Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson, at Warrenton, on the 10th inst. And he has received a unanimous call to St. Stephen's Church, Oxford.

THE CORN CROP.—A letter from Montgomery county informs us that it is very dry in that section; the early corn is almost lost, and if it does not rain shortly the corn will be almost an entire failure.

A CURIOSITY.—We are not in the habit of noticing the flash publications of the Northern cities, which come to us so often asking an editorial puff, but never having any money to pay for a regular and proper advertisement. But we depart from our custom to mention the receipt of the largest sheet of paper we ever saw. It measures 70 by 100 inches;—nearly 6 feet by 8½ feet,—and weighs ten ounces. It is called the "Illuminated Quadruple Constellation," is filled with a volume of matter—(probably good, bad and indifferent, and probably also the bad and indifferent having far more than their share of space,) to say nothing of fifty or a hundred pictures of public men, &c., most of whom could readily sustain an action for libel against the publishers for making such hideous pictures of them, (of course we don't include Jas. Gordon Bennett, who couldn't be libelled in that or any other particular.)

The price of the sheet is 50 cents, and postage by mail 10 cents.

A MODEL OBITUARY.—In some parts of Germany it was formerly (and may still be) the custom to announce deaths in something like this style: "Died, Schon Schmidt. His afflicted widow still carries on the grocery business at the old stand, where she has a choice assortment of sugar, tea, coffee, fish, &c."

An improvement upon this is the following, which advertises a young lady and $150,000. It appears in the obituary record of a New York paper:—

"Died in this city, suddenly, on Thursday morning, July 14, at 8 o'clock, Leidai D. Lockwood, formerly of Chesapeake, Maryland, leaving all her property ($150,000) to her niece, Miss Sarah E. Lockwood."

Crops in Craven.—We have been told by some of our farmers of this county that the rains of the last two or three days have come at a most favorable time for the corn crop, and the yield thereof, in this county, will doubtless be heavier, by 33 per centum, than for a number of years past.

The cotton crop in this county is also represented to us as being very fine.—*Newbern Delta.*

Visitors to Carolina City.—A very large number of up-country people have been on a visit to this place, during the past week, the greater portion for attending the Pony Pennings, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The Carolina City hotel was crowded to overflowing, and the number was so great that every available house near the hotel had to be used as sleeping apartments. Even our sanctum was invaded, and as we write, we are surrounded by cots and mattresses.

Car. City Times.

U. S. Agricultural Society.—The seventh annual exhibition of the U. S. Agricultural Society will be held this year at Chicago, commencing on the 12th September. The position of Chicago, as the terminus of some fifteen railroads, and the fertility of the country around it, will doubtless secure an immense attendance both of exhibitors and spectators.

New Cotton.—The Albany (Georgia) Patriot chronicles that the first open boll of cotton was seen on the plantation of D. A. Walker, Esq., near that city, and was open July 12.

Death of the King of Sweden.—Foreign journals, by the *Africa*, announce the death of Oscar, King of Sweden. He was born July 4th, 1799, and was the son of Bernadotte, whom he succeeded as King of Sweden and Norway on the 8th of March, 1844. He has been a good and popular sovereign. His son Prince Charles, who succeeds him under the title of King Charles XV, was born May 3d, 1826, and was married June 19th, 1850, to a Dutch princess, by whom he has several children.

One of Marion's Men.—At the fourth of July celebration in Ironton, Missouri, Capt. John Hall, one of Marion's men, was present. He is a native of North Carolina, and will be 99 years of age on the 21st of September next. He supports himself by making brooms and baskets, and has never received a pension, though he fought gallantly during the Revolutionary war, and distinguished himself at the battle of Guilford Court House, N C., March 15, 1781, where he was lieutenant of a company.

Twenty thousand dead—cut down in one day, the glorious day of Solferino! Hearts, no doubt, that bounded bravely to the morning sunshine, the roll of drum and clarion call of bugle, and were strong with love and hope—in the red dust all, with their faded pictures and broken dreams! A line for the 20,000 in the newspapers—a stranger's shrug or quick ejaculation! But nowhere, either in the French account or the Austrian account, shall we find word of the wailings and desolate prostrations by their forever vacant places; nowhere word of the shadow that the great battle flung over ten thousand thresholds and into twice ten thousand loving hearts. The fortune of war—God save *us* from it!

Phila. Jour.

Oil of Tar.—A consumptive man in Portsmouth, says the Norfolk *Argus*, who had used many remedies without relief, was advised to take the oil of tar, and acted accordingly. He was considered a perfectly hopeless case, but the tar-oil has cured him completely. He is now hale and hearty.

We have heard of other remarkable cures by this simple and cheap remedy. The patient commences with five drops, with sugar, and increases to twenty or thirty. It is not palatable, but a very efficacious and powerful antidote.

MARRIED,

In Sampson Co., on the 19th inst., by S. B. Killett. Esq., Mr. JOHN H. GOODRICH, of Sampson, to Miss ELIZABETH SIMMONS, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C. Wilmington Journal please copy.

DIED,

At Saratoga Springs, N. Y. on the 19th inst., in the 29th year of his age, Mr. LEON BRANDT, of the firm of G. & L. Brandt of this place.

Town papers please copy.

In Harnett County, on the 9th inst., very suddenly, Miss SALLY FERGUSON, aged about 65 years.

Ruta Baga Seed.

FOR sale by
July 25 S. J. HINSDALE.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

From the London Times of the 8th inst.

Yesterday France and Austria were upon the point of joining in another desperate battle. The celebrated fortified Quadrangle had been reached, Peschiera had been invested, Mantua had been masked, Verona was upon the point of being summoned, Venice was threatened, and Garibaldi was manœuvring upon the rear of the great fortresses. The waves of warfare were undulating and vibrating to another great burst in foam. To-day the Spirit of Peace has breathed upon the waters, and the storm is for the moment at an end. Three months ago we expected peace and were surprised by war. To-day Europe was waiting in breathless expectation for a great battle, fought in the very fortresses of Austria, and is again surprised by the calm announcement that an Armistice has been concluded, and that the two great armies are for the moment no longer enemies.

The position of the two parties is not of that equal character which would enable us to hope that both are in the same degree desirous of a lasting peace. Austria has hitherto lost every thing that she could have lost. She could not be in a worse position than she now is. To her, therefore, a cessation of hostilities is but the surrender of all hope of retrieving her military honor. She must mean peace, and she must mean to pay the price of peace, if this step is any other than an ill-advised momentary expedient.

To France, on the contrary, either for peace or for war, this Armistice is worth another great victory. Austria is at home, with her resources behind her, and with Germany mustering in her rear. France is far away, reduced by her hard fights, requiring reinforcements, anxious to bring up her supplies, and desirous of time to enable her combinations from the sea coast to develop themselves. Every moment of delay to France is a gain. Every moment of delay conceded by Austria is a confession of exhaustion. If this Armistice is but a truce, then it is a fatal concession on the part of Francis Joseph, for it will but enable his enemy to repair his strength.

We will hope, however, that in consenting to this Armistice, the Emperor of Austria has made up his mind to the necessary conditions of a peace. The nature of these conditions cannot but have presented themselves to him. On the evening of that day of Solferino all hope of re-establishing the authority of Austria over any portion of Lombardy must have passed away like a dream in the morning. He must have felt that the moment had come either for absolute submission, or for another obstinate and hopeless fight. He has chosen the former alternative. He has submitted. Well, what will be the terms? The progress of this contest has done much to disclose to us the character of the man who has brought this campaign to so speedy a termination. He never swerves from his formed design, but he is never elated by success, and is content to march step by step, and by short, certain advances, to the objects he has proposed to himself. He may be expected to be moderate in the hour of his triumph. But, however moderate he may be, Austria can hardly expect more than to be allowed to enjoy what she has for the moment preserved. Lombardy is gone, and the fortresses which enabled her to dominate Lombardy, cannot be expected to remain unconditionally in her hands. Venice is not yet a part of the French conquests, and she may stipulate that the Queen of the Adriatic may be allowed to retain an independent character under the most popular of her Archdukes. Lombardy, however, has fallen beneath the sword, and the conqueror must dispose of it according to his will.

From the London Times, July 9.

The promised discussion of the affairs of Italy in the House of Lords has, of course, been abandoned or postponed in consideration of the late important news from the seat of war. With regard to the armistice there is little to communicate beyond what the public already know. The news of it took persons in authority as much by surprise as it took the rest of the world. All that seems to be well authenticated is that the proposal came from France, and was the result of the Emperor's own determination. This fact is, indeed, highly important, whatever construction may be put upon it. That the Emperor Napoleon should stop short in a career of victory, and make overtures to the foe whom he had defeated in two pitched battles and hurled back to the limits of Lombardy, argues either the moderation or the necessities of the French ruler. We can hardly believe that the latter have been the cause of this sudden resolve.

The war is certainly expensive; the French army is at a considerable distance from home; supplies have to be paid for, and cannot be exacted as in the campaign of the First Napoleon; the reduction of the famous quadrilateral is, no doubt, a troublesome task, and a timid General might fancy that it is not too late for the fortune of war to turn. But these are difficulties which must have been foreseen before the war began. Fortune has as yet favored the French Emperor beyond his most sanguine hopes. Within six weeks after the first shots were fired at Montebello he has defeated the Austrians in a battle so bloody and decisive as to have compelled them to abandon all thoughts of meeting him in the open field. He is said to have promised Paris that the war should not last six months. This bold expectation has been surpassed by the result, for it is quite possible that in a less time a blow may be struck against Verona which will virtually bring the struggle to a close. Italy has responded to his call with enthusiasm; the army is healthy, fever has not as yet thinned its ranks; Paris is quiet, France obeys the Empress as cheerfully as in former times it obeyed Josephine or Marie Louise, and the people seem to bear the burdens of war with an ease unsurpassed even by ourselves.

If, then, the Emperor is desirous to conclude the war, it cannot be because he finds a conflict with Austria beyond the powers of himself, his army, and his people. The real cause of the French Emperor's present step will, we think, be found in the apprehensions which his transcendent success has inspired in every part of Europe. The alarm is so general that even a man of Louis Napoleon's resolution may not choose to disregard it. The chance of having all Europe against him must be present to the Emperor's mind, and, though France may still lay claim to the proud motto of Louis XIV., *"Nec pluribus impar,"* it is quite possible that the Emperor is unwilling to trust fortune too far.

NOTICE.

STRAYED off from my Lot on Wednesday, the 19th inst., a MARE MULE, dark color, ordinary size. Any person that will take her up and let me hear from them, so that I can get her, shall be rewarded for their trouble. My address, Blockersville. The Mule has scars on her shoulders. Address Blocker's P. O.

DANIEL HALL.
July 23 34-3tpd

$125 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st May, 1858, his negro boy JOHN, aged about 35 years, stout and able-bodied, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, will weigh about 165 lbs. He has a very peculiar expression of the eye when in conversation. He has a wife in the vicinity of Goldsborough, and I think makes regular trips between this county and Wayne.

I will give $25 for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I get him, and $100 for evidence sufficient to convict any responsible person of harboring him.

WM. B. FIELDS.
Near Fayetteville, July 22, 1859 35-
Goldsboro' Tribune copy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 25.

BACON,	10 a 14	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	13 a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8 a 8½
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	13½ a 14	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	20 a	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	11¾ a	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10¾ a	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny	18 a 20	Alum	60 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 05 a	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 37½ a 0 00
Bro. Sheetings	8½ a 10	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	11 a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	85 a 0 95
FLOUR—		Northern do.	65 a 0 75
Family	6 60 a 6 75	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 0 60
Super.	6 40 a 6 50	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	6 15 a 6 25	SUGARS—	
Scratched	5 90 a 6 00	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 15 a 1 25	Coffee	10 a 10½
Wheat	1 15 a 1 25	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Rye	1 10 a 1 20	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	40 a 50	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	1 00 a 1 10	WOOL,	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	11 a 12½	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 35 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	2 50 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 10 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	38 a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—N C sells at 13 to 14; Western 10 to 11½.
Cotton—Firm at quotations; very little coming in.
Flour—Continues firm at quotations; receipts have been light for past week.

Corrected by JOHN H. ROBINSON.

[Mr. Pearce, to whom we have been under obligations for judicious reports of the market, having removed to New York, Mr. Robinson (of the same extensive commercial house,) has kindly undertaken to supply his place.]

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 23, 1859.

Turpentine, Virgin $3, Yellow 2 85, Hard 1 50. Spirits 41. Rosin, No. 1 $3 to 3 25; low No. 1 1 50, No. 2 1 40. Cotton, 4 bales at 11¼, 1 at 9¾. Spirit Bbls. 1 55 to 1 90—90 days. No other transactions.

During the week about 2000 bbls Turpentine as above. Spirits, about 2500 bbls. as above. Rosin, about 2000 bbls., at 1 25 for Common; No. 1 and Pale $2 to $4; other grades as above. Bacon, 1000 lbs. N. C. at 14. Cotton 45 bales at 9¾ to 11¼. No other transactions.

At New York, Flour unsettled and declined; Southern 5 25 to 5 75. Wheat lower; new red 1 30 to 1 40; new white 1 38 to 1 50. Spirits steady at 45½ to 46. Rosin dull at 1 77½ for Common. Cotton,—the Africa's news excited the market; sales of 3000 bales on Thursday at an advance of ½; closed firm on Friday night, at 12 for middling uplands.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. July 23.—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for G W Williams & Co, J H Hall, T S Lutterloh, Murchison, Reid & Co, D & W McLaurin, W C Troy, G McNeill, O S Baldwin & Co, W N Tillinghast, J Martine, J R Murchison, S J Hinsdale, E J Hale & Son, M Faulk, A Holmes, Jr, Worth & Utley.

C F Line. July 23.—Str Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for J S Horne, G W Williams & Co, H McDaniel, Cedar Falls Co, Deep River Co, A A McKethan, J C Stedman & Co, S C & L Fox, S T Hawley & Son, E Lilly, Myrover & Wightman, D Murphy, G Lauder, Coffin, Foust & Co, N C Arsenal, A Birmingham, Rockfish Co, J W Lett, R D Davis, Page & Surles, R Mitchell, O S Baldwin, G & L Brandt, D & W McLaurin, Union Co, J N Smith, D Kelly, D Taylor, M McKinnon, J C Smith, Mrs M Banks, Worth & Utley.

Orrell & Dailey's Line. July 25—Str Southerner. July 25.—Str John Dawson.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Trustees of Fayetteville Female High School, at 4½ o'clock THIS AFTERNOON. A full attendance is desirable.
July 25.

North Carolina College.

MT. PLEASANT, CABARRUS COUNTY, N. C.

THIS promising Institution exhibits a course of Study inferior to none in our State, and its Board of Trustees feel confident that the prescribed course will be ably, strictly and satisfactorily carried out, having secured the services of men, in the selection of their Faculty, qualified to teach upon the most approved system.

The expenses are less than those of any similar Institution in the entire South. This arises in part from its endowment, and in part from its location in a healthy section of the country and in a wealthy and moral community.

The exercises will open on the 28th of Sept'r next, and continue without intermission, except an examination and literary contest during the week including the 22d of Feb'y.

TERMS.

In the Preparatory Department, (which is intended to prepare young men thoroughly for the College Classes,) for board, tuition, room-rent, washing, fuel, &c., for the year, $107 00
In the College Department, do. do. 115 00

☞ ONE-HALF INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

For farther particulars address, for Circular,
Col. JOHN SHINPOCH, Sec. of Board,
or Rev. D. H. BITTLE,
Pres't N. C. College.
Mt. Pleasant, N. C., July 23, 1859. 35*6t

ROBESON ACADEMY.

D. McNEILL, PRINCIPAL.

THE NEXT SESSION of this School will open on the 8th of August.

This Institution is pleasantly located eight miles South of Floral College, in the centre of a healthy, moral and intelligent vicinity, and possesses advantages which have secured for it a large measure of popular favor.

Tuition $8, $10, and $12,—according to advancement. Board can be had at from $5 to $6 per month.
July 21 34-2t*

Black and Green Tea.

JUST received by
S. J. HINSDALE.
July 25 34i

900 Lbs. Extra Cured

NORTH CAROLINA HAMS. For sale by
W. C. TROY.
July 25 34-2t

Early the ensuing month we purpose leaving for the North, and would be glad to take the measures of any gentlemen who desire their Clothes made to order. Every garment will be gotten up under our own supervision, and great pains will be taken to insure complete satisfaction.

☞ WE GUARANTEE ALL OUR WORK TO FIT and give complete satisfaction or no sale.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 21 Hay Street.
July 23 34*3t

Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will take place at Fayetteville on Thursday, 24th day August next.
JAS. G. COOK, Prest.
July 24. 35-

Red Springs, Robeson Co., N. C.

THE subscriber having recently made considerable additions to his buildings, is prepared to accommodate visiters during the season. These celebrated Springs are situated at a distance of twenty-one miles from Lumberton and twenty-six miles from Fayetteville, in a healthy and moral neighborhood.

The water is celebrated for the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diarrhœa. Numerous certificates might be produced of cures heretofore effected.
HECTOR McNEILL.
July 21 35*4t

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81ilypd

ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO.

THIS FERTILIZER, composed of one-half BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, one-half fine Ground Bone and the BEST PHOSPHATIC GUANO, is in condition for immediate use, being prepared with new and improved machinery, by which means the most intimate combination is effected, reducing all to a uniform fine powder; and for application by drill or otherwise, it is in the most perfect order. And we have no hesitation in saying, that for all crops it is equal to any fertilizer ever offered to the farming community. The quality will be kept perfectly uniform in all cases, and

Warranted to contain 8 per ct. of Ammonia

AND

45 TO 50 PER CENT. OF BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Our Guano is put up in strong bags, weighing about 160 lbs. each.

FRANCIS ROBINSON gives his personal attention to preparing this article, and purchasers can rely on "ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO" being in every particular as represented. All orders will receive immediate attention.

F. ROBINSON & CO.,
No. 4 HOLLINGSWORTH STREET, up stairs,
BALTIMORE, Md.

ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO

Is for sale in lots to suit,

BY THE FOLLOWING AGENTS:

JONATHAN TYSON, Frederick, Md.
J. C. NEVETT, Alexandria, Va.
J. H. BRADLEY, Fredericksburg, Va.
GARRISON & MAIGNE, Norfolk, Va.
E. H. SKINKER and CO., Richmond, Va.
THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg, Va.
T. C. & B. G. WORTH, Wilmington, N. C.
R. C. LINDSAY, High Point, N. C.

July 23 34-2mospd

An Agency for the Sale of WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS,

ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.
July 23, 1859. 35*1y

House and Lot in Asheborough for sale.

THE undersigned wishes to sell his RESIDENCE AND LOT in the village of Asheborough. The House is a frame building, thoroughly painted and papered, and contains 9 rooms. There is a Well of good water in the yard; Barn, Stable, and all necessary Out-houses. The Lot contains Three Acres of Land.

This property would be "just the thing" for a gentleman with a wife who is desirous of building up a good School. It is sufficiently retired in situation; is about midway between the male and female academy buildings, and in addition to the nine rooms in the main dwelling, there is a house on the lot containing three commodious rooms, sufficient for the accommodation of 12 students. Schools have not been well sustained here on account of there being no boarding houses. A gentleman with a small family might board and lodge 25 to 30 students on the premises.

I do not expect to get more than half the value of this property. Persons therefore who may happen to want it may be sure of getting a great bargain in it, and on good terms, by making an early call on the subscriber in Asheboro', N. C.

H. B. ELLIOTT.
July 23, 1859 34*4tw
N C Presbyterian 4 times.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale one of the best PLANTATIONS in the western part of Cumberland County that has ever been offered in many years, containing 852 Acres of Land, with a good Dwelling and all other out houses, with a Spring of excellent water. There is a Grist Mill and fine Saw Mill site, with the dam already built. The centre Plank Road runs close to it. The land is well timbered with pine and other growth; there is some excellent swamp land and some of it drained.

Any person wishing to farm, work at turpentine and make lumber, no better inducement has ever been offered in this section. Any person wishing to purchase such a desirable place would do well to call soon as I am anxious to sell.

Persons wanting further information may address me at Montrose P. O. Cumberland County N. C.
ROBERT GRAHAM.
July 24, 1859. 35*tf

DANIEL D. ORRELL,

(Late Bridge & Orrell,)
MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

STRAW GOODS,

Umbrellas, Parasols, Band-Boxes, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Bonnets, &c.

No. 18 Courtlandt Street, New York.

(Store formerly occupied by Nelson & Co.)
July 16 32i1m

JAS. C. SMITH.] [MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refer to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.
July 20, 1859 33-6mos

Turnip Seed!

FLAT Dutch; English Nortolk;
Red Top Strap Leaf;
Ruta Baga; Hanover;
Large White Globe.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 13 31-i

Citrate Magnesia.

SELTZER APERIENT;
CONGRESS WATER;
PORTER;
SCOTCH ALE.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 13 31i

White Lead.

LINSEED OIL;
WHITE ZINC.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

TEAS.

OLD HYSON,
IMPERIAL,
OOLONG,
and YOUNG HYSON.
All of first quality. For sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.

Carolina City Taxes.

PURCHASERS of Lots in Carolina City will be compelled to list them for Taxation in Carteret County during the present month.

☞ D. H. L. BELL, J. P., Carolina City, will receive the list. JNO. M. ROSE,
Sec. Caro. City Co.
Fayetteville, July 20 33-2t

SPRING GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.
E. LILLY
—Is now receiving his stock of—
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

for the Spring Trade, which have been selected with great care, having taken sufficient time he thinks to make good selections and buy cheap. Being willing to give his customers the advantage of his labor, he would call their attention to his unusually large stock, consisting in part of—

8000 Yds. Fancy Prints—fast colors;
7000 " Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings;
2000 " Osnaburgs and Drillings;
30 Pieces Blue Denims,—excellent for servants;
1200 Prs. Boots and Shoes, assorted;
75 Doz. Hats, assorted,—to which especial attention is called, having bought them extremely low.

A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods for Pants.

A large lot of Ready-made Clothing—Coats from 75 cts. to \$25 00, Pants from \$1 00 to \$10 00, Vests from 75 cts. to \$9 00.

A large assortment of Bonnets and Flats for Ladies and Misses;

Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which the ladies are requested particularly to examine, having purchased them from the importer at very low prices.

His stock of Ladies Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles in Organdies, Berages and Tissues, together with low-priced American Lawns, from 9 cts. up.

Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Scissors, Work Baskets, Soaps, Inks, &c., in fact any thing that is kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment can be found in his stock.

He would call the attention of the Ladies to a nice assortment of Berage Shawls—new style, together with a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.

March 28, 1859 2*tf

No Longer Indulgence!

THE notes and accounts of the late firm of McArn & Lilly, will go into the hands of D. B. McArn on the 1st August next.

Those wishing to save cost can do so by settling with E. Lilly previous to that time. All the notes and accounts will then be put in suit, without any discrimination.

D. B. McARN,
E. LILLY.

Gilopolis, N. C., June 29 28*tA1

"NEW SPRING GOODS"
AT LITTLE'S MILLS,
AUSTIN & BRADLEY

ARE receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, bought in New York for CASH, at low-down prices. They take this method of informing their former patrons and the public that they are able to exhibit the largest and best assortment of goods ever offered at their place, and which they are determined to sell at low prices for cash or on the usual time to good and prompt payers, and respectfully ask their friends and the public to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Price and examine our stock of

American and English Prints

from 6¼ to 12½ cents, Silks, Bareges, Robes in different styles, Brilliants, Ginghams, Hoop Skirts, Crape Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Head Dresses, Ruches, Flowers. In fact every thing that the Ladies may need, and bound to please.

Cloths, Cassimeres,

Italian Cloth, French Drap d'Ete, Tweeds, K'y Jeans, Milledgeville Jeans—a large stock. Plain and Fancy Cottonades, Marseilles, Nankeens, Linen Goods—a great variety. In fact, almost any thing you want for Spring and Summer. A large stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing

for men and boys, Hats—a Hat for every man and boy that will come and buy. Bonnets and Bloomers, Boots and Shoes—a large and fine assortment, Umbrellas, Parasols, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Collars, Buggy and Wagon Whips, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Stoneware, Castings.

GROCERIES,

consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, and every thing usually sold by grocery men. A general assortment of Drugs and Dye Stuffs, a large lot of Bacon and Mess Pork. In short, the goods are here, more than we want to keep long.

AUSTIN & BRADLEY.

Little's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C., April 9, 1859. 6*tf

W. S. NORMENT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

Willis's Creek, Bladen Co., N. C.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of BLOCKER, HAWLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. D. Love & Son are authorized to attend to the unsettled business.

J. C. BLOCKER. J. HAWLEY. T. D. LOVE, Jr.

July 16, 1859. 32*3tpd

Willis's Creek, Bladen Co., N. C.

T. D. LOVE & SON (successors to B., H. & Co.) have this day formed a Copartnership under the above name, to continue the usual business at Willis's Creek.

T. D. LOVE, Sr. T. D. LOVE, Jr.

July 16, 1859.

Farm for Sale---293 Acres.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 293 acres—about 160 cleared. Any one wishing information of the above property can apply to the subscriber on the place, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

GEORGE ELLIOT.

June 3, 1859 20*tf

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note made by me to Wm. Jenkins, for One Hundred and Ninety Dollars, for which I have not received full value, and I am determined not to pay it.

ARCH'D ODUM.

St. Paul's, July 16, 1858 32-*3tpd

SKY-LIGHT
PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
IN FAYETTEVILLE.

WHERE PHOTOGRAPHS, plain or colored; AMBROTYPES, CAMEOTYPES, MELANEOTYPES, and PATENT-LEATHER-TYPES; can be had in all sizes and styles, and in all kinds of weather, except of children, which are to be taken in clear weather only.

Likenesses set in Gold Lockets, Breast-Pins, Bracelets, &c.

Those who wish to patronize this beautiful art are requested to give me a call.

Instruction given in the art, and apparatus, stock and chemicals furnished at a small advance on New York prices.

Likenesses taken at short notice of sick or deceased persons, at their residences.

Old Daguerreotypes correctly copied.

C. M. VANORSDELL, Photographist.

☞ Gallery opposite C. T. Haigh & Sons' Store.

April 29 10-*

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.
Agents 36 Church St., New York.

June 11, 1859. 6m*pd

Blank Books and Writing Ink.

FURTHER supplies just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,
T. WADDILL, PROPRIETOR.

THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson Streets, located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the Banking Houses, Wholesale Merchants and principal Produce Dealers.

☞ Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.

All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1858. 51-

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
East side of Green Street, a few doors North of the Market.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to ackowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1858. 86-tf

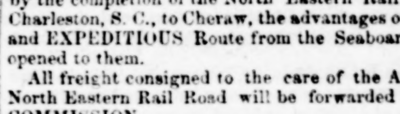
WAYNE HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THE undersigned announces to the public that he has taken charge of the above Establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month. And he assures all who may favor him with their patronage, that he will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction. Table supplied with the best the market affords.

JAS. G. SMITH.

Goldsboro', Jan'y 28, 1859 84-1yr

RAIL ROAD NOTICE!
TO
COUNTRY MERCHANTS.



NEW, CHEAP, AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE FOR
Freight for the Interior of North Carolina.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION.

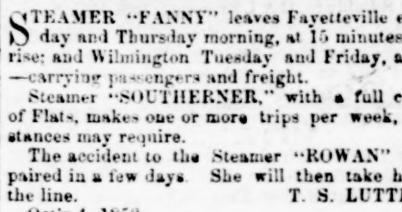
No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS, Eng'r and Sup't.

Aug. 3, 1858. 34-tf

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.



STEAMER "FANNY" leaves Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday, at o'clock, —carrying passengers and freight.

Steamer "SOUTHERNER," with a full complement of Flats, makes one or more trips per week, as circumstances may require.

The accident to the Steamer "ROWAN" will be repaired in a few days. She will then take her place in the line.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Oct'r 4, 1858. 51-tf

FOR SALE.

SOME good second-hand Machinery, all now in full operation, and in good running order:

DRAWING FRAMES, Speeders, one new Self-Acting Mule, 12 good Throssels, a lot of good Spindles and Flyers. All or part of it will be sold very low for cash or good approved paper if called for soon.

Apply to the Agent of Richmond Manufacturing Co., Rockingham, N. C.

JAS. SCHOONMAKER, Agt.
Richmond Mfg. Co.

July 5 32*4t

AGENTS WANTED!

TO travel and solicit orders for the celebrated Patent Fifteen Dollar Sewing Machines. Salary \$30 per month, with all expenses paid. Address, with stamp,

I. M. DAGGETT & CO.
Boston, Mass.

June 22. 26*9t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
In Equity.—Original Bill.

C. W. Wooley, Adm'r, vs. Colin McRae and others.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants, Duncan McRae, Philip Mask, Walter Mask, Laura Mask, Betsy Mask, Thomas Mask, Hercules Agee and wife Elizabeth, Roland Kelly, Benjamin Kelly, and Francis Kelly, William McAuley, John A. McAuley, James W. McRae, Calvin McRae, Dan'l McRae, Alexander Blakeley and wife Susan, and Flora Boggan, are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, that publication be made in the Weekly Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants, Duncan McRae, Philip Mask, Walter Mask, Laura Mask, Betsy Mask, Thomas Mask, Hercules Agee and wife Elizabeth, Roland Kelly, Benjamin Kelly and Francis Kelly, Wm. McAuley, John A. McAuley, James W. McRae, Calvin McRae, Dan'l McRae, Alexander Blakeley and wife Susan, and Flora Boggan, to be and appear at the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Bill, or Judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edm'd J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office in Troy, July 8th, 1859.

30*6w] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1859.

Thomas S. Lutterloh, Adm'r of Charles Lutterloh, To the Court.—Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IN THIS CASE, It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Edward J. Lutterloh and Frederick Lutterloh, distributees of Charles Lutterloh, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Edward J. and Frederick Lutterloh to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, A. D. 1859, and then and there plead, answor or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them, and a decree had for the sale of the Real Estate recited in said Petition.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Menday of June, A. D. 1859.

32*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Wm. Lewis, Jesse Lewis, Mary Wood and others vs. John Lewis, Elijah Goddin and Wife and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Lewis, Jr., Elijah Goddin and Wife Nancy, Zeddick Blalock and wife Margaret, Elisha Provoe and Wife Sarah, and Samuel Lewis are not inhabitants of the State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, E. J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity for the county aforesaid.

E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

July 2. 30*6t

FAYETTEVILLE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS \$254,618.62.

THIS Company has been in operation more than six years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to \$28,524.87 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ⅓ per cent.

Amount of property now insured, \$1,563,490.01
Amount premium notes now on hand, 247,738.08

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington.

A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 19, 1859. 16Y

THE NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two-thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1859.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL
Fire and Marine Insurance Company,
CAROLINA CITY, NORTH CAROLINA.
Incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina.

THIS COMPANY being duly organized, is now prepared to receive applications for insurance upon **Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, Ships and their Cargoes,** And most kinds of property, at remunerative rates of premium.

It is aimed in the organization of this Company, to make a safe medium for Indemnity and Protection to the assured in case of Loss. An honorable and upright course of dealing, and a faithful fulfillment of its contracts, will at all times characterize the business of the Company.

Applications for Insurance may be made at the office of the Company, or to its authorized Agents.

DIRECTORS.

John A Parrott,	William S Long,
Levi T Oglesby,	David W Bell,
W B Grant,	A B Chapin,
David S Jones,	Samuel Leffers,
Geo W Dill,	Joel H Davis,
Col Thos J Blakely,	D A Hargett,
Luke Blackman,	E Mallett.

OFFICERS

John A Parrott,	President,
Levi T Oglesby,	Vice President,
W S Long,	Treasurer,
E A Thompson,	Attorney,
A B Chapin,	Secretary.
W B Grant, W S Long, David W Bell,	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

March 12. 96-6m

A CARD.
A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 27, 1859. 26tf

Notice to Soldiers' Widows.

THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Agent for Pensions.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1858. 19-

GAS FITTINGS AND FIXTURES.

THE subscribers will be prepared by the middle of August, to supply every description of Buildings,—Dwellings, Stores, Factories, &c.—with all the necessary FIXTURES, for the introduction of GAS.

As we are constantly engaged in the business of building Gas Works in this and other States, we of course can afford to bring on a large stock and sell on more reasonable terms than others. Our stock will include Chandeliers, Pendents, Brackets, Glass, &c.

As we have leased the works for five years, it will be to the advantage of those requiring such fixtures to get them of us, since upon us will fall the care of them, keeping them in repair, &c. For this purpose it is both our interest and pleasure to emply none but the best Gas Fitters.

In our absence for a few weeks, all who wish to have the Pipes introduced into their buildings, will please leave their names with Mr. W. N. Tillinghast, who will give all necessary information on the subject. It is desirable to know as early as possible, so that the Fixtures may be introduced at the same time with the construction of the works, and thus all may light up simultaneously.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

Fayetteville, June 10. 22-tf

SPRING STYLES!
The Fayal, Everett and Havelock Hats!

ALSO, a beautiful assortment of the LATEST STYLE SOFT HATS (high and low crown,) and all the styles of the most elegant Hats of the season, can now be seen at the Bazaar.

A. McRIMMON.

March 16 97-tf

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!!

THE subscriber having lately refitted his ICE CREAM SALOON, at the Shemwell House, will be pleased to serve the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, on and after the 27th inst.

The Saloon will be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M., and kept open until 10 P. M.

P. SHEMWELL.

April 25 1859. 8tf

Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKEY.

R. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.

Oct'r 11, 1858. 53-tf

Persons in Want

OF PURE and splendid flavored old Whiskey can be furnished by us with Old Dew-Drop, Magnolia, Family, Excelsior and Reserve brands, all of which we warrant as represented or no sale.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

P. S. We have other common brands of Whiskey, but none of the "long range," such as Coffin, Rifle, Monumental, Blue Ruin.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

July 6. 29-tf

Persons "In Want."

I HOPE that I will not be understood as drumming for the patronage of any one's customers in addressing this large class of my fellow-citizens, but in the spirit of a philanthropist I would say to persons IN WANT that unless they are willing to always be IN WANT, they had better let all kinds of WHISKEY alone. "Do Drop" some say,—drink it, (enough of it) and you will drop—drop in respectability, drop in usefulness, drop into the grave. If you will have whiskey—you IN WANT; poor suffering fellow mortals, bloated, ruined, ragged creatures, don't call on me. GO TO THOSE WHO ADVERTISE FOR YOUR PATRONAGE.

JAMES W. HORNE.

July 7 30-4t

H. W. HORNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAY be found at the Office of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., near the Court House.

June 30, 1859. 28-1Y

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79tf

THO. C. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857.

P. J. SINCLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond. ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

JOHN P. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF
Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.
Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

Law Notice.

JAMES L. GAINES and son E. J. GAINES, will, in future, practice law in copartnership, in the Counties of Montgomery, Stanly, Anson and Moore.

They may be addressed either at Troy, N. C., where E. J. Gaines resides, or at Norwood's N. C.

Troy, April 7, 1859. 4tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96tf

J. R. BULLA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ASHEBORO', N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Randolph, Moore, Montgomery, Davidson and Guilford, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

March 10, 1859 96-6m

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76tf

LEROY D. McMANNEN, M. D.,

HAVING located in Bladen County in the immediate neighborhood of Dr. Jno. S. Richardson, respectfully offers his professional services to all who may favor him with a call.

Being a regular graduate of the Medical University of New York, and having followed the practice both in the Bellevue and New York Hospitals, besides having the advantage of two years experience in country practice, feels that these advantages should in some degree entitle him to the confidence of the afflicted.

He has a new and complete set of Surgical and Obstetrical Instruments, and will pay particular attention to those branches. He will keep constantly on hand a full supply of Medicines. Prompt and constant attention with moderate charges.

June 8 21-2mpd

Dr. R. SCOTT is now permanently located in Fayetteville, and offers his professional services to the community. Office two doors east of the market—formerly occupied by Dr. Benbow—where he can be found during his regular office hours, from

9 o'clock A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M.;
3 " P. M. " 6 " P. M.

June 3 20tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

WORTH & UTLEY,
Forwarding and General Commission Merchants,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

R. M. ORRELL,
TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.

Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

WATCHES & JEWELRY,
NEW AND DESIRABLE, BY
JAS. T. HOUSTON,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. M. BEASLEY.
ALSO,
A LOT OF FINE DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS,
AT REDUCED PRICES, by
JAS. T. HOUSTON.

March 1, 1859 93tf

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,
COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.
Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.
ROOFING, GUTTERING,
And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by
C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.

July 9. 27-tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.

May 14, 1859. 14-1y

BOOTS & SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.
JNO. M. WALKER, of NORTH CAROLINA,
WITH
P. P. SHAW & CO.,
31 AND 33 DEY STREET, NEW YORK,

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.

Nov. 29, 1858. 67-1y.

PETER MALLETT
WITH
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
GE ERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
62 SOUTH STREET,
NEW YORK.

July 29, 1858. 82-

D. & W. McLAURIN,

WOULD invite attention to their large and desirable Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

150 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted;)
25 Hhds. Molasses;
30 " Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine & Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap (assorted;)
50 " Candy "
100 Bags Shot "
1000 lbs. Bar Lead;
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills;
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery;

Farming Utensils, of all descriptions;
American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;)
Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.

All of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

March 3, 1859 93tf

BRASS STRAINER WIRE.

A GOOD supply of various No's just received, which we can furnish low.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 2. 10 tf

25 Hhds. Good Bacon, SIDES

and SHOULDERS, just received and for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN

July 2, 1859. 28tf

To Rail Road Contractors!
——JUST RECEIVED——
100 WHEELBARROWS,

light and strong, for the Rail Road. For sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

March 29, 1859. 800tf

H. GRAHAM,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar and Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.

☞ Office up stairs, over the store of Mr. Vonglahn, and joining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water street.

June 23. 25tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.

Nov'r 8 tf

W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARK.

ALLEN & CLARK,
Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.

☞ Agents for Rush & Orrell's Line of Steamers. ☜

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments o Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.

Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

WILLIAM D. MAHN,
Inspector of Naval Stores,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Office in Hall's Building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water Street.

April 8, 1859 4-6mos

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
Inspector of Naval Stores,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Solicits the patronage of his country friends and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

Office North Water Street.

Nov'r 22, 1858. 64-1ypd

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds of country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.

Nov. 19, 1858. 64-1y

JAS. T. PETTEWAY,
Commission Merchant,
And Agent for Dawson's Line Steamers,
Wilmington, N. C,

Solicits Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Corn, Flour.

Also orders for Groceries, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Guano, &c. &c.

REFERS TO

John Dawson, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.,
Dr. F. J. Hill, " "
O. G. Parsley; " President Commercial Bank,
Dr. Thos. H. Wright, President Bank of Cape Fear,
E. P. Hall, Esq., Branch Bank of State of N. C.,
T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 25 8-3m

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,
Agent for Chickering's Pianos,

Of which he has always some on hand.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct'r 2, 1858. 51-1ypd

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customer is yet in market for Likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the

Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

All orders promptly attended to.

J. A. McARTHUR.

Clinton, N. C., March 6, 1859. 95-1ypd

METHODIST PROTESTANT
FEMALE COLLEGE,
JAMESTOWN, GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

THE first session of this Institution, under the patronage of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, will commence on Thursday the 14th of July.

The most competent Teachers will be employed in every department, and the course of instruction will be thorough and complete, embracing all the branches usually taught in the best female schools.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

One-half payable on the entrance of the student, and the other at the close of the session, are as follows:—

Board, including fuel and washing,	\$37 50
Collegiate course,	15 00
Primary department,	10 00

Music, Languages and Ornamentals at the usual rates.

For further information apply to the President,

W. C. LIPSCOMB, Jr.

July 1, 1859 28*8t

Mount Olivet School.

THE Fifth Session of Mount Olivet Academy will commence on Monday the 1st of August, 1859. Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University. Tuition \$7, \$10, 12 50 and \$15 per Session of 20 weeks. Students will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction made for absence except in sickness. Board can be had in good families for \$6 per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Mount Olivet is a pleasant situation in the midst of an excellent community, and free from the allurements of vice. For further information address

JOHN C. CAMPBELL, Principal,
Brower's Mills, Randolph co., N. C.

We had the services of John C. Campbell for five sessions. His ability to teach and his success as a good disciplinarian, have been highly satisfactory.

S. RICHARDSON,	JOHN SPINKS,
D. B. LEACH,	HARDY BROWN,
E. H. PHILLIPS,	ALFRED BROWER,
M. A. SUGG,	Trustees.

July 6. 30*4tpd

The Door is Open!

THE next Session of the School at Richmond Academy will be commenced on Monday, the 18th July, under the supervision of John M. Johnson.

The health of the place, the morality and general intelligence of the people, and the advantages of the School in various respects, are too well known to need further publicity.

Tuition, according to grade, is \$8, \$10, \$12 per session. Good Board can be had near by, or at a distance from the Academy, at \$7 per month.

JOHN M. JOHNSON,
Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C.

July 4. 30*4t

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY,
THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON CO., N. C.

THE annual Commencement will be on the 27th and 28th of JUNE. The Fall Session will commence on the last WEDNESDAY in JULY, and close December 20th, 1859. Spring Session will open on the 2d TUESDAY in January, and close May 31st, 1860.

This is the cheapest school in the State of its grade. Our course is thorough—both solid and ornamental. Board, exclusive of washing and lights \$6 per month. English course \$5 to \$15. Music on Piano and Guitar \$20. *No charge for Instruments, Maps, Fuel or Servants.* Ornamentals, Latin and French, \$5 each. We hope all pupils will be present at the opening of the session, so as to be classed, but will be received at any time, and charged to the end of the session. Our corps of Teachers is complete

For further particulars and Catalogues address

J. W. THOMAS,
President Board Trustees

June 17, 1859. 21*tf

Ewing's Spring Academy.

THE Second Session of this School will commence on the Third Monday in July.

Tuition \$6 50, \$9 and \$12 per session of five months. Board in good families at \$6 per month. For further particulars address the Principal.

T. H. EWING, Principal.

Macedonia, Montgomery, N. C., July 11 32*8t

Presbyterian 3 times.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will meet at Summerville on Friday and Saturday, the 29th and 30th July, (inst.) Also at the same place on Saturday the 20th August next, for the purpose of examining into the *moral* and literary qualifications of those who may desire to teach a Common School in Harnett County.

D. McCORMICK,
C. M. ANDREWS,
A. D. McLEAN,
Committee of Examination.

July 8. 31-5t

NOTICE.

BY virtue of and in pursuance to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, passed March term 1859, of Cumberland County, I shall sell to the highest bidder at public auction, certain LAND whereof Alexander McAllister died seized, known as the Whitaker Land.

Sale at the late residence of said McAllister, August 20th 1859. Terms of sale: Bond with approved security at 6 months.

NEILL McDUGALD,
Adm'r of A. McAllister.

July 5, 1859

ALSO, at the same time and place, I will sell a very VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, containing about Three Hundred Acres.

This Land is well suited to the purposes of agriculture, being both SWAMP and RIDGE, fine range. Altogether this Land is fully equal to the best farming land in this section of country.

Full opportunity will be given for a thorough examination by applying to the subscriber at Kyle's Landing P. O., Cumberland county, N. C.

Terms accommodating; made known at sale.

NEILL McDUGALD.

July 5. 30*ts

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having at June Term 1859 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County taken out Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the late Alexander Black, hereby gives notice to all persons having accounts and demands against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Further Notice.

UPON the 28th day of July, I shall offer for sale at my residence, all of the Personal Estate of the said Alex'r Black, consisting of ONE HORSE, HOGS, SHEEP, a variety of CARPENTER'S TOOLS, and other articles of Personal Property.

Terms of sale—6 mos. credit; bond with approved security.

HECTOR McNEILL, Adm'r.

July 5 29-Itsw&*ts

N. A. McARTHUR

ANNOUNCES himself as a Candidate for Tax-Collector in Robeson County, at an election to be held for that purpose on the 4th of August next.

Now prepare to pay your taxes—for I am determined to have the office—and pay them you must.

May 26 18*tf

D. M. SHAW announces himself a Candidate for the office of Tax Collector in Robeson County.

July 8 30*3t

New Volumes, July 1859.
The American Phrenological Journal.

DEVOTED to Phrenology, Physiology, Mechanism, Education, Agriculture, the Natural Sciences, and General Intelligence, is profusely Illustrated with Engravings, and published Monthly at One Dollar a year; 10 copies for \$5. Every Family, and especially all young men and women should have a copy.

The Water-Cure Journal.

Devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life and Health. Guide to Health and Longevity. Published monthly, at One Dollar a year; 10 copies for \$5. These Journals are too well known to need special description.

☞ \$3—For Three Dollars, a copy of both Journals and Life Illustrated will be sent for one year; for Two Dollars, half a year.

Specimen numbers sent gratis on application.

Agents Wanted—Address FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

July 1 28*7tpd